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AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1859.

PRICE, ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Third Night of the New Burlesque of KENILWORTH, or the Days of Queen "Betsey."
THIS EVENING (Tuesday), June 21st, will be performed the Scotch drama entitled THE KING AND THE COMMONER, or Cramond Brig—James V., Mr. Powrie; John Howieson, Mr. B. Norton; Marion Howieson, Mrs. H. Webb.
After which the farce entitled THE WIZARD'S WARNING, or a Pleasant Evening—Timothy Twitter, Mr. Fisher; Lucy Merton, Miss Carson.
To be followed for the third time by an entirely New and Original Comic Operatic Extravaganza, entitled KENILWORTH, or the Days of Queen Betsey—Queen Betsey, Mr. Norton; Tresellian, Mrs. H. Webb; Earl of Leicester, Miss Carson; Duke of Sussex, Miss Bland; Wayland Smith, Mr. H. Widdicombe.
To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled THE TWO POLTS—Thomas Polt, Mr. B. Norton; Peter Polt, Mr. Widdicombe.
Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.
All persons having claims to be registered as Freeholders, Leaseholders, or *Freemen*, and such as have changed their Residences, are requested to give information to the committee, who will meet daily for the purpose of taking the necessary means of placing their names correctly on the Register.
All *Rated Occupiers* are requested to pay any "Poor Rate" due on their premises previous to the 1st of January last, on or before the 1st Day of July next, in order to qualify them to be placed on the Roll of Electors.
By Order,
Thos. Henry Atkinson, Assistant Secretary.
Conservative Registration Committee Rooms,
28 College-green, 16th June, 1859.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
A COURSE OF LECTURES on Physical and INDUCTIVE SCIENCE, preparatory for the Medical Service of the Army, is now being delivered in THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
LECTURE-DAYS—TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. HOUR, FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M.
Fee—£2 2s. to be paid on Entrance.
Licentiates and Students will please to observe that, as such Lectures are now limited by regulation *to the Summer Session*, no further opportunity of qualifying in this branch of instruction will be open to them before the corresponding period in 1860.
JOHN MURRAY, A.M., LL.D., Professor.
Dublin, June, 1859.

Cards.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. JOHN, EGAR Surgeon Dentist, may be consulted free, at his residence 75, DAME STREET, on all cases of Dentistry, including all the latest improvements in adapting Artificial Teeth on Gold, Bone, and Gutta Percha, to the most tender gums, without extracting roots or causing any painful operation.—Mr. JOHN EGAR, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 75, DAME STREET, exactly opposite the Lower Castle-yard.

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THURSDAY 23rd—The Lease, at Auctioneer's Office, at Four P.M. To be sold to the highest bidder at the upset of £1450 with biddings of not less £50, the interest with possession, having 73 years unexpired, and subject to a Ground Rent of £105.
FRIDAY 24th—The contents of Basement Storey, Hall and Lower Corridor.
SATURDAY 25th—Those of Study, Vestibule, and Upper Corridor.
MONDAY 27th—Those of Dining Room, Plate, Plated Ware, China and Glass.
TUESDAY 28th—Those of the Attic Bedchambers.
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FRIDAY 1st July—Those of Nursery and Back Drawing Room, and Oil Paintings.
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EXAMPLES FOLLOW:—
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 20.—CONVULSIONS.—Dr. PERIERY, in his "Materia Medica" (p. 53, Ed. 4), says:—"The application of the Voltaic Circuit. has largely prescribed of late, and has become a popular remedy in the form of Pulmacher's Galvanic Chains. They are ingeniously constructed, and should be worn so as to encircle the part affected, and are recommended for Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. They are regarded by Practitioners as a valuable and convenient means of applying the continuous voltaic current." And at page 40, states, "In amenorrhœa, or Torpidity of the Womb, considerable benefit is obtained by passing a current through the pelvis, from the sacrum to the pubis. Page 41, "In Cronic Rheumatism, Stiffness, and Rigidy after Sprains and Bruises, and in Chorea, and some other allied Convulsive Disorders, considerable benefit is obtained from their employment. I am acquainted with several remarkably successful cases of their use. Dr. Addison and Dr. Golding Bird have also found them useful."
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 8.—PARALYSIS, &c.—Dr. GOLDING BIRD writes in the *Lancet* (vol. ii, xvii, 1851):—"The ingenious Galvanic Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted so much attention, that on account of its value may prove interesting . . . . Shocks are not required to develope the physiological phenemena or therapeutical effects, as the laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall, have long since proved: and it is only to the mild continuous voltaic current that we must look for a vast developement of therapeutical influence . . . . I cannot indeed too strongly impress upon those who have to treat a case of old Paralysis, the great importance of allowing a voltaic current to traverse the palsied limb—nutrition is thus increased—its waste and emaciation prevented, and the probabilities of a permanent cure are vary great. The action of the chain can be increased or diminished at will.
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 30.—NEURALGIA.—Sir C. LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty, writes in the *Lancet* March 6th, 1858:—I have seen water decomposed by the Chains, even after the current had passed through the body." And he recommends them for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., in which complaints he has found them to act with much certainty.
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 10.—RHEUMATISM.—DR. KITTO, the "Divide in his life," p. 364, says, "I was a martyr to rheumatism, pains in the head, &c., and found relief from Pulvermacher's Chains, which threw a sensible continuous current of electric fluid through the parts affected.
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 11.—NERVO-DEBILITY. DR. LOBB, in his "Nervous Affections, (page 300) says, "In the administration of Galvanism to the jaded nervous system, I am accustomed to commence with a Pulvermacher's Chain, from its ready portability, enabling it to be carried to the patient, if required, without trouble, &c."
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 7.—SCIATICA.—DR. THOMPSON, in his "Domestic Medicine," pp. 216, 362, and 443, says, "Lastly, I can speak from my own experience, that the chains confer speedy relief in Neuralgia; and I have seen wonderful cures effected by them, in Rheumatism, Sciatica, Ear-ache, and Nervous pains."
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 24.—TIC-DOLOREUX.—DR. JAMES, in his "Treasury of Medicine," states, p. 209, "I have found Pulvermacher's Chain relieve Face-ache, Neuralgia, and Tic-Doloreux quite magically."
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 19.—HEAD-ACHE.—MRS. COLIN MACKENZIE, in her "Six Years in India," p. 278, says, "The Naib of Balapur came to pay his respects, and wore a pretty turban of white, gold, and red. He was suffering dreadfully from Head-ache, and C. cured him with Pulvermacher's Electric Chain."
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Beg to call attention to their Extensive Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's genuine Balbriggan Hosiery, which is much more durable, and as to price, quite as moderate as any of English manufacture.
S. & Co's. New Make of Summer Hose is particularly worthy of inspection.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
G. MACDONA
is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—

FINE BLACK FROCK	...	63s.
Do. VEST	...	15s.
Do. TROWSERS	...	30s.

Which he can recommend and engage.
This important Manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are intrusted to artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.
My Ready-made Stock will now be found replete with Lounge Suits adapted for Summer Wear. A large variety has just been completed, both in the finer materials suited for the Promenade, and the rougher textures adapted for the purposes of Tourists, at the uniform price of
£2 7s. 6d. the Suit.
RICHARD ALLEN,
No. 28 LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON,
NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
3, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin,
(Two doors from Sackville-street,)
By Special Appointment TAILORS and DRAPERS to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods, and as they are extensive importers from the very best Wool of England and Scotch Manufactures, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.
MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS,
of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.
LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

NEW ARMY EXAMINATIONS.
KOHLER AND PHILLIPS,
TAILORS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,
are prepared with all the NEW REGULATIONS.
No. 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1827.

THE MOST MODERATE and SELECT BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE ...
Mrs. FALLON's 28 HENRY STREET,
Where you are always sure to find the Newest Patterns in JUVENILE CLOTHING ... Dublin will find ... purchase at the above Establishment.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street,)
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.
7, PARLIAMENT-STREET,
DUBLIN.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.
SAMUEL'S,
WORKING JEWELLER AND MANUFACTURER of BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
29, NASSAU-STREET,
New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c.
ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.
An assortment of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
GOLD GUARD and ALBERT CHAINS,
GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES,
With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

TO SERVANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.
Advertisements for Servants in want of Situations, are inserted in the IRISH TIMES for 6d. each.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany...	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet	Six p.m., June 21.
West Coast of Africa (Ll)	Six p.m., June 23.
America (New York), (Ll.)	Six p.m., June 24.
Spain and Portugal, India (Bombay) *via* Southampton	One p.m., June 26.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	One p.m., June 26.
America (New York), Canada by Canadian packet	One p.m., June 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: MONDAY, JUNE 20.

It is with pleasure we learn that the Irish Association for the repeal of the paper duty, are taking steps to have their wishes brought under the notice of the new Government, and as we think it likely that they will never have a better opportunity than the present for obtaining the object sought after, we would strongly urge upon them the necessity for prompt and vigorous action. The members of the new Cabinet have upon many occasions expressed themselves strongly in favour of the repeal of the tax upon paper, while on the other hand, it is quite certain that should such a measure be proposed, it will meet with no opposition from the Conservative side of the House. Just twelve months ago Mr. M. Gibson—now a Member of the Cabinet—moved a resolution in the House of Commons, which was carried without a division, to the effect that in the opinion of Parliament the maintenance of the duty on paper as a permanent source of revenue was impolitic. Mr. Disraeli, in assenting to this resolution on the part of the Government, remarked that "he looked on the tax on paper as one of those taxes which, when a favourable opportunity arose, he should be glad to see erased from our fiscal system." Upon the same occasion Lord John Russell said that, "the inconvenience and vexation connected with this tax were as much felt as the pecuniary burden, and therefore it ought not to be kept up as a permanent revenue." Similar opinions have been avowed on different occasions by members on both sides of the House. Indeed, although Parliament has been slow in deciding against its continuance, the paper duty is admitted by all to be a bad tax. It is altogether indefensible. The arguments urged in its favour have been torn to as many shreds as was once the raw material which composes the clean sheet upon which we write.

One of the chief objections commonly urged against it is, that it is a tax upon knowledge, and an obstacle to the spread of education. It is a tax upon a manufacture of two kinds, first upon paper, as an article of general usefulness; and secondly, upon the raw material of a still more important manufacture, that of books and newspapers on both of which it exercises a most injurious influence. Those who urge upon Government the necessity for giving greater encouragement to education often seem to forget that the removal of taxes, which prevent the rapid circulation of knowledge, would do more than anything else for the advancement of learning amongst the masses. It is evidently inconsistent to ask for votes for educational purposes while a tax is in existence which necessarily interferes with the spread of education amongst the people.

But it is not to be supposed that this duty is a tax upon knowledge alone, for it is also one upon industry. Indeed, in this respect, the injury that has been inflicted is incalculable. Twenty-two years ago the rate of duty was fixed at 1½d. per lb. on all paper, with an addition of five per cent. to the Customs and Excise, the figure at which it has ever since continued. During that period a large number of mills in different parts of the kingdom have been compelled to stop, for their owners found that they could not compete with foreign manufacturers, who were free from taxes, while those who had not the command of large capital could not get on at all. At the present time if paper were as free and unfettered as any other of our staple manufactures, it ought to be as cheap if not cheaper than any produced elsewhere, whereas it is the dearest that is to be found. Germans, French, and Americans are enabled to undersell us in all foreign markets. In every country in the world, except England, such a thing as duty upon paper is unknown. The consequence is that France and Belgium carry off a trade that we might have. Nor is this all? The Americans, who labour under the disadvantage of dear labour, scarcity of capital, and inferior machinery—at least compared with England—furnish British colonies with paper and books—and even in India the British manufacturer is rivalled by the untaxed and semi-barbarous Chinaman!

Considering the question from the industrial point of view, its especial importance to Ireland, is at once apparent. With her great water-power and other natural facilities for conducting all kinds of rural manufactures, there can be no question that if the obnoxious impost were once removed, paper making would become a fruitful source of industry in many parts of Ireland. At present the manufacturer is hampered with every possible restraint. It would [illegible] point out the one-half of the many anomalies that exist [illegible] the duty, but there is one that ought not to be passed over—namely, that the coarsest and lowest priced paper is charged with as much duty as the finest. So that here we find the duty affecting commerce in a way that the unthinking could scarcely have suspected. The coarse paper, used for wrapping, forms part of the cost attending the exportation of goods of all kinds, and on this no draw-back is allowed. It is an important fact, of which every trader may not be aware, that out of every twenty shillings worth of wrapping paper that he uses he is obliged to pay 7s. 10½. duty.

Have we not said enough to show that the paper duty interferes most injuriously with the employment of capital and labour? That it is oppressive in different degrees upon newspapers, pamphlets and books, and an obstruction to education, cannot be denied. The yearly value of the manufacture may, in round numbers, be estimated at between six and seven millions, and the revenue derivable therefrom something over one. Mr. Bright has said, we think truly, that the abolition of no customs' duty of an equal amount of money would afford anything like the relief which would result from the abolition of this excise on paper. It has been objected that in these war times the Government should not be called upon to reduce its revenue. But assuredly, that ingenious financier, Mr. Gladstone, would not find it very difficult to obtain from some other source, one million sterling, without perpetuating a tax that has not one redeeming quality to render its infliction useful or necessary.

The most effectual check to the spread of intemperance, is a plentiful supply of good spring water. Just as a false doctrine is best undermined, not by combatting its fallacies, but by teaching the true one which it stands for; just as a low taste in literature or art is best corrected by habitual recourse to works of real merit, so the pernicious habit of tippling has no enemy so formidable as that pure element which nature has provided for the satisfaction of thirst. Ridicule it as you will, the pump is the great antidote to the ale-house. Many a man has become first a tippler, and ultimately a confirmed sot, simply because he experienced a difficulty in obtaining good water. Every hotel-keeper knows this, and takes care that the article shall be extremely scarce on his premises. Our Temperance orators, apparently, do not know it, or they would expend some of that energy which now evaporates in rhetoric, on practical efforts to get our cities supplied with drinking fountains.

Some short time ago, a noble example was set us in this matter by Liverpool; a city which is also distinguished for having led the way in founding those Public Baths and Wash-houses which are now established in every great town in the three kingdoms. The drinking fountains of Liverpool were speedily copied in London and in many large centres of population in England and Scotland. Dublin, of course, could not lag behind in so excellent a work, and we find that already a fellow citizen, Mr. Malone, of South Great George's-street, has erected, at his own cost, a handsome drinking fountain in South King-street. Considering how many wealthy and public-spirited citizens our capital can boast of, we cannot doubt that Mr. Malone will find many coadjutors, and that Dublin will soon be as well supplied with these fountains as Glasgow, or Manchester, or Liverpool itself. Their effect will soon be felt in lightened rates, cheerful homes, decent clothes, and orderly streets. They need not be expensive in either design or construction. Probably three or four thousand pounds would build all the fountains that Dublin has need of.

The only doubt that could be raised with respect to this subject is, whether the work should be undertaken by the corporation, or left, as it has been left hitherto, in England, to private munificence. The former plan has the advantages of greater economy and despatch; as well as of making the illiberal bear their just share of the public burdens. The latter developes public spirit and draws closer the bonds of citizenship between rich and poor. Perhaps a combination of both plans would possess every merit. We submit the question to the judgment of our energetic and philanthropic fellow-citizens Dr. Spratt, Mr. Richard Allen, and Mr. James Haughton. What they advise on the matter will be listened to with respect. But mere advice will not be all that is required. They must hold a public meeting or two, form a working committee, collect statistics and estimates, and press the matter on public attention, until there be a drinking fountain within five hundred yards of every whiskey shop. When every labouring man returning from his work, when every weary woman and child in our dusty streets can slake their thirst with pure wholesome water, the respected gentlemen whom we have named may repose on their laurels, and will be entitled to the proud consciousness of having dealt intemperance the severest blow it has received since Father Matthew's crusade. That eminent philanthropist first taught his countrymen to see the vice of drunkenness in its native deformity. It remains for his successors to free the virtue of sobriety from the one great difficulty that yet stands in its way.

DECLARATION OF FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Yesterday being Trinity Monday, the successful candidates for Fellowship and Scholarship were declared in Trinity College. There were eight candidates for fellowship, of whom Mr. W. H. Ferrar was the successful one, being elected unanimously by the examiners. The candidate who stood second in point of merit was Mr. R. T. Webb, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University. Had it not been for the recent Queen's letter suppressing four junior fellowships, Mr. Webb would have been elected to the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Hare. As it is however, his answering obtains a high recognition. Besides the Madden Prize and the prize added by the Board, which together may be estimated at £360, Mr. Webb is presented with an exhibition of £100 a year for seven years. Between prizes and exhibition therefore, the second best candidate receives on this occasion £1,000—a sum which, as it is not hampered with any conditions of residence in College or of taking Holy Orders, is a full equivalent for the fellowship suppressed by the Queen's letter. By the operation of the same document, the value of the remaining fellowship—that obtained by Mr. Mr. Ferrar—is more than doubled; so that considering the part these prizes are intended to perform in the higher education of the country, we need not go beyond this fellowship examination to satisfy ourselves of the value of the reforms recently effected in our National University, under the auspices of Lord Eglinton's government.

The vacant scholarships were sixteen in number, of which ten were awarded to classics, and six to science. It is not a little remarkable that the first and second of the classical scholarships were obtained by Roman Catholics, and the second and third of the science scholarships by Protestant Dissenters. Thus, of the five foremost candidates of the present year no less than four would have been excluded from competition, on the grounds of religious profession, had it not been for the legislation consequent on the Royal Commission of Inquiry of 1851, recommended by Lord John Russell. The scholarships thus obtained by the Dissenters from the Established Church are not subtracted from the number belonging of old to members of that communion. They are additional foundations, differing from the old ones only in the circumstance of not conferring the Parliamentary franchise. The present examinations have shewn that their effect is, simply, by widening the area of competition to raise the classical and mathematical scholarship of the College. We trust that principles which have already produced such beneficial results will be carried out to the fullest extent compatible with the close connexion existing between Trinity College and the Divinity School of the Established Church.

The *Times*, on the Military Resources of France, says:—

Among the changes which the vote of the 11th of June has brought about is that which places Mr. Sidney Herbert at the War-office. Perhaps the hope inspired by his recent devotion to one branch of military knowledge may not ripen into accomplishment. The opposing difficulties are scarcely to be overcome; the causeways and avenues and great thoroughfares of that labyrinth are blocked up with impediments; the *genii loci* have been preached against, prayed against, convicted of all manner of evil doings, and solemnly exorcised, but have never yet been evicted; old abuses, sacred for their historic dust, and formidable for their *vis inertiæ*, lie about, and mysterious mumblings warn the rash reformer against the evils of change. It is but too probable that Mr. Sidney Herbert will recoil before the inconvenience of thinking for himself upon so large and onerous a matter, and will trust to time and future opportunity to enable him to modify what he cannot help seeing is radically wrong. However, it is well to take him before he becomes quite hardened, and to whisper a word to him while his impressions as to his new duties may be moderately flexible. The sum of our advice to him would be to use his eyes before he surrenders his ear; to look abroad over Europe before he gives himself up to his military Mentors.

If it be wise to profit by the example of an enemy, it would be unpardonable to neglect the lesson that may be gained from the experience of a friend. Our new War Minister does not require to be enlightened as to the capacity of the English machinery which he is now about to superintend. He knows what it could do, and what it has shown itself incapable of doing. The system, costly as it is, and curiously perfect as are its checks and counter-checks, has been proved to be unable to supply an army of 30,000 men when pushed seven miles into an enemy's country. It remains pretty much at the present day what it was five years ago; and in the recent expedition to China it was quite understood that General Straubenzee could not have marched his 5,000 men ten miles from the ships without the certainty of losing half of them by starvation and exposure. Now, let us see what the French have done in this Sardinian campaign. It is not yet two months since the Emperor Napoleon was, as he says, taken entirely aback by the suddenly offensive act of Austria. That he was slowly and leisurely preparing for war the world will still believe, but he certainly had no expectation that it would be forced upon him at the moment when he was called upon to meet it. So, however, it happened; and from noting what was done by France, thus taken at a disadvantage, we may guage the resources of her military organization. In less than eight weeks France has embarked or passed over the Alps an army of 150,000 men, and has placed that army in perfect equipment and thoroughly supplied in a foreign friendly country. They are not, as the Republican soldiers of 1796 were, without shoes or clothes or food, and hurrying to fight for all the necessaries of a campaign. They are in the position of liberators among a people who welcome them as guests. They pass through corn fields which they must not reap, and through towns where they may not levy contributions; foraging is a deadly crime, and the rules of military discipline are at one with the ordinary civil laws of property. These conditions require a tremendous commissariat, and test it in all its details; yet we have seen it produce results as perfect as Mr. Herbert could see to-morrow at Woolwich or at Knightsbridge. There has been no suggestion either from friend or foe that these 150,000 men have yet suffered either in health or in comfort, that they have ever been in want of their usual rations, or that they have ever been delayed by the absence of the necessary munitions of war. Orderly and regularly, in one continuous and unbroken stream, in less than a month from the day when the necessity became known, men and arms, clothing and food, a great army and all that was necessary for the subsistence and military efficiency of that army, went forth from the ports of France, and took their prepared position in and about Genoa. The men were moved up to the ground the army was to occupy as they arrived, the articles for their present use and consumption accompanied them, the stores were warehoused in a great depot, and they pass on to the front as they are required. We have never yet heard of transports fouling each other in the crowded harbour; eye-witnesses do not tell us of guns immovably imbedded in the sand, or uselessly cumbering the quays, nor of ships kept waiting for weeks with their holds crammed with articles anxiously desired but so little suspected of being at hand that steamers are despatched to great distances to obtain a supply. We hear of no strangely contrasted instances of prodigality and parsimony—prodigality which loads the soldier with that he does not want, and parsimony which denies him what is necessary to sustain his life. So far as this debarcation and this depot have been described in our letters, they are in all respects the very opposite of Balaklava, and that there is truth in these descriptions is evident from the absence of those terrible returns which came to us from the Crimea, when regiments of 600 men could parade only twenty-five bayonets, and when the most daring imagination could not have suggested to our General to telegraph, as the French Emperor has just telegraphed, that the *physique* and *morale* of his army were both all that he could wish. This has just been accomplished before our eyes; Mr. Herbert cannot but consider within himself that there must be somewhere in existence a system that can produce such good results, and cannot but understand that it is a very different system from that he sees creaking on about him. Could our Horse Guards or our reformed War Department by any effort do for a single corps, if it were sent to Lundy Island, what France, with not superior resources, has already done for this immense army?

But, as curious and interested lookers-on, we may learn from this war some lessons not only in supplying, but also in fighting, an army. It used to be a favourite theme for school-boy discussion whether the Greek phalanx or the Roman legion was superior when both were perfect of their kind. Here we have much the same question brought practically to issue. The Austrians are, upon the whole, better drilled soldiers than the English. We emulate them in their mechanical precision, but we do not equal them. The accuracy of the evolutions of an Austrian body of troops is perfect; an English corps by no means so smoothly working a mechanism. On the other hand, any one who has seen a body of French troops upon the march must have remarked two things—first, how fast they go, and how, without any apparent effort, they get over the ground; and, secondly, how loose and irregular they are in their drill. It is the old story,—it is the light legion against the heavy phalanx. The Austrians are strong men, stronger upon an average than the French, good marksmen, not wanting in courage, steadier under fire, and inspired by a high feeling of military honour; but they have never yet been able to stand before their French opponents. Intelligence and celerity have signally beaten pertinacity and solidity. Dash has routed mere lifeless discipline. The Austrian has been outmanœuvred, out-flanked, pursued, overtaken, pushed so closely that he could not destroy his bridges or consolidate his positions, and, although always courageously fighting, has been always beaten. These are the facts—facts which even a victory on the Mincio could not change, but which the movements now concentrating upon the East of Lombardy seem rather calculated to confirm.

We do not pretend to reproach the Austrians with a peculiarity which circumstances seem to prove to be an element of inferiority. The Germans are naturally a slow people. The accurate and pedantic school of martinets, sprung from Prussian soil, and the discipline that is there in favour is probably that best adapted to the genius of the people. That it does not answer, however, against the élan of the French seems to be now over again in course of being proved. Surely this is a fact that should commend itself to the consideration of our authorities? The Anglo Norman is a very different man from the German proper. If the French influenced by their mixture of southern blood, are less patient and more impulsive than the Germans, we also are of that mixed descent which gives us activity and intelligence, and the events now occurring in the plains of Lombardy may afford a fair opportunity for discussing whether we are right in forming our army entirely on the German model. Neither these events nor others a thousand times more decisive could be expected to attract the attention of the Aireys and Gordons and the other heroes who came decorated from the Chelsea Inquiry, and who still rule at the Horse Guards, but we may commend them to the notice of the new Minister for War, and may draw from them an inference for our own edification.

The *Daily News*, on the prospects of the war, says:—

The telegrams we publish from the seat of war bid us prepare to receive intelligence of important military events. The retreat of the Austrians has brought them to their reserves on the Mincio and Adige, where they have been joined by important reinforcements. They are said to be now concentrated at Montechiaro, behind the Chiese, having in their rear the plain of Castiglione, a name memorable in the campaigns of the First Napoleon, in 1792. The Allies are so near to them that we hear of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia receiving addresses at Breschi on Saturday, while the Emperor of Austria was reviewing his troops at Lonato, a town only 13 miles distant. From the left wing of the Allies we have news of a smart encounter commenced by Garibaldi's Cacciatoria delle Alpi, and ending in the establishment of the Sardinians at Castenedolo half way between Breschia and Montechairo.—From the centre and right wing our intelligence is less precise, but we may presume that the forces comprising them have made progress corresponding to that of the Piedmontese. The reports from each of the hostile camps speak of the high military spirit with which the combatants are animated. Of the Austrians between the Chiese and the Mincio there are probably from 100,000 to 150,000 who have not yet seen the French. The Emperor is among them; they occupy one of the strongest positions in the world, and have a decided numerical superiority. The Austrian garrisons from the Legations and from Modena have been called in. The 4th *corps d'armee* has joined the army of Italy, and the 13th follows it, while the *corps d'armee* belonging to the third army, hitherto stationed in Upper and Lower Austria, are sent to Trieste. The complaisance of the Germanic Confederation, which releases Austria from her military ... the French the troops she is bound to furnish to Germany, renders these reinforcements possible. Unless the German papers are misinformed, the Confederation, the neighbour of France, is giving up regiments which, no matter whether contributed by Austria or Prussia, are part of its army, in order that they may be employed against France in Italy. Politicians will decide whether this is consistent with public law; meanwhile the augmentation of the Austrian army remains a fact to be borne in mind in the grand operations which may now be expected. The Emperor of Austria is apparently determined that his defeat, if defeated he must be, shall not be a small one, for it will virtually be that of his entire army.

While such is the attitude of the belligerents, a power which has hitherto remained neutral invites attention by the magnitude of its preparations and the ambiguity of its policy. Prussia, which has, up to a recent date, shown a desire to act in harmony with England, appears to be, at the present moment, following a line of its own. It is impossible to suppose that it is a matter of slight importance which, at this conjuncture, takes the Prussian minister at Vienna to Verona, the head-quarters of the Austrian Emperor, in company with the chief minister of Francis Joseph. Yet this step, which coincides with the transfer of six army corps to a war footing, is taken at a moment when friendly counsel with the British government is impossible, because that government is in a state of transition. Of course it is not to be suggested that a first-rate power like Prussia is bound to shape its course with strict reference to the policy we adopt; but the present case it peculiar. Prussia, which threw away great opportunities of preserving peace, now has it in its power to plunge all Europe into war. Prince Gortchakoff frankly signified to our government in the middle of January that Russia is not the friend but the offended neighbour of Austria; England is a stranger to the present war, and Prussia is the only remaining non-belligerent power whose course of action is doubtful.

It may be that the suggestions and offers which Baron Werther is the bearer to Vienna, are so equitable, wise, and disinterested, that they contain their own justification, and have only to be known in order to be appreciated by a grateful world. In that case we must still regret the inconvenience of secrecy, because in the absence of exact intelligence the most pernicious reports are doing their work. Upon the diplomatic measures which the Prince Regent may adopt within the next few days it will depend whether the war now raging in Italy shall be confined to that territory or spread over Europe. We cannot but think it would have shown a desire to maintain the friendship between England and Prussia which is so desirable for the interest of the two countries and of the world, if the advice of England had been taken on the subject. It may not be true, we earnestly hope it is not true, that Prussia has concluded, or is about to conclude, a treaty with Austria; but we know that the existence of such a treaty is credited in Paris amongst persons accustomed to be highly informed. We are the less able to credit this report, because every step by which Austria has advanced to her present position has been taken in defiance of the urgent wishes of Prussia. In his circular of the 22nd of April, Baron Schleinitz explained to the Prussian representatives at the various courts of Germany the position of the Government as modified by the Austrian ultimatum to Sardinia. The Prussian minister there condemned the conduct of Austria in unequivocal terms, and declared plainly:—"The Imperial Government has "now, as regards Sardinia, undertaken the part of aggressor; and, if there ever could have been a doubt "upon the question as to whether Austria could claim, "in a war for her Italian Provinces the support of the "German Confederation, under present circumstances, "Section 46 of the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna "pronounces a strong negative over every such doubt." A Memorandum which accompanied this Circular lays down the principles which are to determine the course of the Germanic Confederation when one of its members is involved in war in its extra federal territories. The Minister observes that. "The action of the Confederation has for its object and purpose only the defence of the Federal territory, not the interests of the Federal State immediately concerned that go beyond this defence." He shows that it is not within the competency of a majority of the Federal Diet to render assistance to a member of the Confederation where a *de facto* danger to the Federal territory does not exist, and states that if such a determination were come to it would not be binding. He lays down expressly that "It was a transgression in this direction when, at the very commencement of the Italian crisis, it was maintained in many quarters that the point at issue was not whether a violation of Federal territory were threatened, but that it sufficed that the Italian possessions of Austria, with the eventuality of the Imperial State being thereby weakened, should be endangered, in order to empower a majority of the Diet to decree the rendering of Federal aid."

It is pretended, however, by some German writers that since the fortresses on the Mincio and the Adige contribute to the safety of the Federal territory, to maintain them in the possession of a German power must be a matter of Federal duty. Out of Germany, however, this argument will not avail. From the population south of the Alps the Germans have nothing to apprehend, and moreover between them and the Fatherland nature has reared an immense rampart which offers all the protection that material obstacles can afford. Besides, is it not monstrous to pretend that a domination, intolerable to those upon whom it weighs and dangerous to the peace of Europe, is to be maintained because forty-three millions of people are not ashamed to say it is essential to their safety? We have outgrown a state of civilisation in which it is permissible for one nation to consign another to a living death for its own peace and comfort. For her own sake we hope that Prussia will not make herself the organ of pretensions so immoral and debasing.

(From the *Examiner*).

Lord Palmerston has had a difficult task, which no mortal wisdom could accomplish so as to escape objection. We may wish that some few names which do not appear in the list were in the place of others that do, but dissatisfaction and complaint on this score are not considerate and fair, when the general tenor of the thing is good, and deserving of support. A ministry composed like the present has only to copy in one point the conduct of its predecessors in order to ensure success. Lord Derby's colleagues acted as if upon each individual depended the fortunes, fame and popularity of the Government. There was no neglect, no supercilious treatment of any one having intercourse with a minister—attention and courtesy to all were the rule. Good manners will not make up for want of efficiency, it is true; but where there is efficiency, they will give it a very popular grace, and obtain it an appreciation refused to supercilious airs and churlishness.

THE MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAW.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir, Kindly permit me to observe with reference to the little treatise which I have recently written, upon the new Law of Marriage and Divorce, as applicable to Ireland, that the doubt which has been created by some members of the more learned branch of the Legal Profession, to the effect that Irish suitors cannot obtain relief, is erroneous and without foundation; the full Court of divorce and Matrimonial causes having now, in accordance with the opinion I entertained and upon the faith of which I ventured to publish my work, solemnly decided, that it is not necessary, in order to give the Court jurisdiction that either the marriage should take place, or the offence complained of, be committed in England.

The case I refer to is Anderson v. Anderson and Radcliffe, in which Lord Campbell delivered the unanimous judgment of the Court on the 25th ult.

The very general interest taken in the subject is my apology for troubling you.—I am, Sir, yours &c.

JAMES P. BYRNE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following list of the new Ministry is from the *Observer*:—

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Lord Palmerston.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Gladstone.
Foreign Secretary	Lord John Russell.
Home Secretary	Sir G. C. Lewis.
Colonial Secretary	Duke of Newcastle.
Secretary for War	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Indian Secretary	Sir C. Wood.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Duke of Somerset.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Campbell.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll.
Postmaster-General	Earl of Elgin.
Board of Trade	Mr. Cobden.
Poor Law Board	Mr. Gibson.
Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Cardwell.
Duchy of Lancaster	Sir George Grey.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl of Carlisle.
Attorney-General	Sir R. Bethell.
Solicitor-General	Sir H. Keating.
Attorney-General for Ireland	Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	Mr. Serjeant Deasy.
Secretaries of the Treasury	Mr. F. Peel. Mr. H. Brand.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Lord Clarence Paget.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Whitbread.
Judge-Advocate-General	Mr. Headlam.
Secretary to Poor-law Board	Mr. Gilpin.
Vice-President of the Privy Council of Education	Mr. Lowe.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Mr. James Wilson.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Home	Mr. G. Clive.
War	Lord Ripon.
Foreign	Lord Wodehouse.
Colonial	Mr. Chichester Fortescue.
India	Mr. Thomas Baring.
Lords of the Treasury	Mr. Hugessen, Mr. Cogan, Sir W. Dunbar.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Earl of St. Germans.
Master of the Horse	Marquis of Ailesbury.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Bessborough.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

(FROM A SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF FRIDAY LAST).

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of June, 1859; present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable Granville George, Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

This day the Most Honourable George William Frederick, Marquis of Ailesbury, the Right Honourable Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., the Right Honourable James Wilson, and the Right Honourable Thomas Emerson Headlam, were, by her Majesty's command, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places on the board accordingly.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. John, Lord Campbell, whereupon the oath of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was, by her Majesty's command, administered to him; and his lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Most Noble Lord Douglas, Duke of Argyll, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), the Right Hon Sidney Herbert, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., and the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., to be her Majesty's five Principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by her Majesty's command, sworn her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of her Majesty's Exchequer, the usual oath was this day administered to him.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. James Wilson to be President of the Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, in the absence of the President of the said committee for the time being.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The following noblemen and gentlemen arrived at the Castle shortly before one o'clock on Saturday:—

The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl De La Warr, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Lord de Ros, Lord Stanley, Viscount Newport, Lord Claude Hamilton, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. T. Sotheron Estcourt, the Right Hon. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the Right Hon. Colonel C. W. Forester, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. Major-General Peel, and Sir W. H. Hylton Jolliffe.

The members of the late Cabinet surrendered their seals of office into her Majesty's hands.

The Queen held a Privy Council at half-past four o'clock, which was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, Lord Campbell, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Elgin, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Earl of St. Germans, and the Marquis of Aberdeen.

Her Majesty presented the seals of office to the new ministry.

Her Majesty's visit to Ireland may form the commencement of her autumnal trip; that is, her Majesty will proceed on from Ireland by sea to Scotland, in the same manner as on the occasion of her first visit. This must not be considered as finally determined on, but is given as the most probable arrangement at present.—*Court Journal.*

Gentleman Usher's Office, Dublin Castle,
20th June, 1859.

The Undress Farewell Reception, advertised to be held by their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglintoun and Winton, in Dublin Castle, on Monday the 27th June, 1859, is postponed to Monday, the 4th June, 1859, at 4 p.m.

FREDERICK WILLIS, Gentleman Usher.

We understand a marriage will shortly be solemnised between Mr. Clayley, eldest son of Sir Digby Clayley, Bart., and Miss Worsley, daughter of Sir William Worsley, Bart, of Hovingham.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The summer show of this society will be held on Wednesday, in Mountpleasant-square, and is likely to be a very successful and attractive one. The exhibition will include many fine specimens of roses, pelargoniums, fuschias, ornamental plants, and fruits. The committee have secured the services of the bands of the 13th Light Dragoons, under the direction of the celebrated Kalodzy, and of the 16th Regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Sadlier have returned to their residence, Mulla, King's County, from Salt-hill, county of Galway.

Mrs. Biddulph and family have returned to their residence, Rathrobbin, King's County, from Salt-hill, county of Galway.

Mr. and Mrs. Bodkin have arrived at Eblana-terrace, Kingstown, from Armagh, county of Galway.

Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Cunynghame have returned to their house at Island-bridge, from a short visit to the Dowager Viscountess Hardinge, in London.

The Church.

An ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of Meath on Trinity Sunday last, in Ardbraccan Church. The candidates were presented by the Archdeacon of Meath, having been examined for the three preceding days by his lordship's chaplains. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. P. Æ. Singer, A.M., rector of Ballyloughoe, from Numbers xvi, 9. The following gentlemen were admitted to the order of priests and deacons respectively:—

Deacons.—M. A. Clare, diocese of Meath; Henry Irwin, letters dimissory from the Lord Primate, for diocese of Clogher; Henry A. Gayer, letters dimissory from Archbishop of Dublin, for diocese of Dublin.

Priests.—Rev. Henry Burrowes, Rev. Graham Graig, Rev. James Stanton, for diocese of Meath; Rev. Ed. T. Haddock, letters dimissory from Archbishop of Dublin. On letters dimissory from the Lord Primate:—James Paton, S.T.C.D., Armagh diocese; T. Deacon, Clogher diocese; C. Campbell, do.; W. Brady, do.; W. R. Taggart, do.

ORDINATION AT HOLYWOOD.—On Trinity Sunday, 19th instant, a general ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of Down, in the Parish Church of Holywood. Prayers were read by the Rev. T. C. Stanley, Curate of Holywood. The chant was Nare's; the service (Te Deum, &c.) Rogers'; and the anthem, "Comfort ye my people," "The glory of the Lord" (from oratorio of the Messiah). The well-known and beautiful solo of the anthem was sung with excellent effect by Mr. Roche, of the Chapel Royal, Dublin. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. J. C. Flood, Vicar of Holywood, from Heb. xiii., 17—"Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves; for they watch for your souls as they that must give account"—and was an able and earnest exposition of the relative duties of the clergy and laity. The ceremony of ordination was performed by the Lord Bishop, assisted by his chaplains, the Rev. T. Knox and the Rev. H. Murphy; and, in the absence of the Diocesan Registrar, the necessary oaths were administered by the Deputy Registrar, J. M. Higginson, Esq. The following gentlemen were admitted to holy orders for the united diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore:—

DEACONS.—The Deacons from Trinity College, Dublin, Wm. Relcher, Charles Tandy; Priests—Edward Laughlin, A.M., Wm. Oldham, A.B. A jet black African, Mr. Taylor, was admitted to the Priesthood, having been ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Sierra Leone.

PRIESTS.—Rev. John Samuel Jones, Literate, for parish of Sherry and Rathcavan, diocese of Connor; Rev. Samuel Mills, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of Newtownards, diocese of Down; Rev. Samuel Anderson, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of Glenavy, diocese of Connor; Rev. Robert Lindsay, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of Stoneyforde, diocese of Connor; Rev. Robert Hanney, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of Shankhill (Lurgan) diocese of Dromore.

DEACONS.—Mr. Gideon Jasper Richard Ouseley, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of Warrenpoint, Diocese of Dromore; Mr. Arthur Percival Doherty, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of Ballyscullion, diocese of Connor.

On letters dimissory from Lord Archbishop of Dublin:—

PRIESTS.—Rev. Albert Irwin MacDonogh, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of Stillorgan, archdiocese of Dublin; Rev. Charles Holt Ensell, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of Milltown, archdiocese of Dublin; Rev. Thomas Lucas Scott, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of Carbury, diocese of Kildare.

DEACONS.—Mr. Edward Martin Johnstone, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of Grangegorman, archdiocese of Dublin; Mr. Henry Hare, A.B., T.C.D., for parish of St. James's, archdiocese of Dublin; Mr. Edward Hamilton Flynn, A.B., T.C.D., for Mariners' Church, archdiocese of Dublin; Mr. Chichester Reade, A.B., T.C.D., for Clondalkin, archdiocese

of Dublin; Mr. Andrew Tyrrell Lobatt, A.B., T.C.D., for St. Mathias, Ringsend, archdiocese of Dublin.

On letters dimissory from Lord Bishop of Killaloe:—

Deacon.—Mr. Harlos Robert Fleming, A.B., T.C.D., for Ennistymon, diocese of Kilfenora.

Yesterday morning, the Bishop of London held a general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral. Full choral service was performed, the prayers being read by the Rev. Richard Shutte, M.A., rector of High Halden, and the lessons read by the Rev. B. Morgan Cowrie, B.D., rector of St. Lawrence Jewry. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, M.A., rector of St. Marylebone, from the second chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians, verse 4.

The Bishop then proceeded with the ordination service, and the 17 gentlemen were admitted into the holy order of Deacon and 29 into that of the priesthood.

Dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Kilmacduagh has received a commission as surrogate to issue marriage licences in those districts.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

Mr. Ferrar obtained the Fellowship; Mr. Webb, College Prize of £60; Madden's Prize, value £300; and £100 a-year for seven years. Mr. Gray, the Rev. Mr. Rice, and Mr. Warren, £40 prizes.

Classic Scholars (Arranged according to Merit).—Thomas J. B. Brady, James Slattery, James M'Gregor Millar, Edward Keogh, Charles E. Wright, Thomas Godfrey P. Pope, Richard Giveen, William Shaw Darley, Thomas Tomlinson, Daniel E. L. Dickson.

Science Scholars (Arranged according to Merit).—Robert W. Griffin, Frederick Purser, M. M'Conaghie, Robert Alleyne, James Stewart, William Snow Burnside.

Mr. Ferrar obtained the First Gold Medal in Mathematics in 1856, and Classical Scholarship in 1855, and last year was awarded the Madden Prize for superior answering at the Fellowship Examination.

It is very remarkable that the first and second Classical Scholarships, and the second and third Science Scholarships, in the order of merit, have been obtained by Roman Catholics. There was but one mark difference between the first and second Science Scholarships—Mr. Griffin having obtained 1012, and Mr. Purser 1011.

MEETING IN THE MUSIC HALL.

A meeting for prayer and praise was held last evening in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street. It was intended as an inauguration meeting, this spacious building having been recently purchased by a committee of gentlemen to be entirely devoted to Protestant purposes.

Several prayers were offered up, after which chapters from the Bible were read, and hymns sung, all of which were listened to with great reverence, and joined in by the assembly.

Amongst those who took part in the service were—the Rev. Dr. Stanford, Dr. Urwick, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, the Rev. Mr. Scott, and the Rev. Dr. Fleury. There was a very large attendance of clergymen on the platform.

The Army.

In consequence of the removal to Woolwich of the major-general commanding Royal Artillery in Ireland, his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has directed that the head-quarters of the 9th Brigade shall be stationed at Dublin instead of at Ballincollig.

In accordance with a recent order from the Commander-in-Chief, the repository at Woolwich-common will be placed under the entire control of Colonel Mitchell, R.A., commandant of the newly organized school of gunnery, under whose superintendence the gunnery instruction of the garrison will be carried on.

The depot of the 53rd Regiment moved yesterday afternoon from Chatham barracks to Brompton barracks, the latter establishment having a large space unappropriated to the Royal Engineers.

Three officers and 94 men, 2 officers' wives, 2 soldiers' wives and 4 children of the 2d battalion Rifle Brigade, with 3 officers and 102 men of the 3d battalion Rifle Brigade, will proceed from Winchester to Gravesend for embarkation on board the Clarence, for Calcutta, on the 23d instant. 50 men of the depot of the 100th Regiment will also proceed to Gravesend on the same day, from Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, for embarkation on board the Violet, for Gibraltar.

Forty invalid soldiers, several of whom returned to England in the Eastern Monarch, have arrived at the military hospital at Great Yarmouth during the past week.

The periodical inspection of the Royal Marine Artillery took place at Fort Cumberland, near Porthsmouth, on Friday. The inspecting officer, Major-General Wesley, accompanied by Major Rodney, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, arrived on the ground at 11 a.m., and was received by the troops, under Colonel Fraser, with the usual salute. At the conclusion of battalion inspection the detachment just returned to head-quarters from service in her Majesty's ship Pearl, and with her famous Naval Brigade in India, were called to the front by the Major-General, and addressed by him in warm terms on their conduct while on service in India, where they had, if possible, added lustre to the corps to which they belonged, and afforded a good example to those of their comrades who had not as yet had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the face of an enemy. The general and staff afterwards visited the laboratory, where nearly 200 men were employed in the different branches of their profession. At 2 p.m., the laboratory and repository courses being gone through, practice commenced with a shell gun with naval shell from the works of the Fort, a park of field guns of heavy calibre on the beach, and a rocket brigade firing 3lb. and 12lb. rockets. The precision and accuracy of the firing, at various ranges from 800 to 1,600 yards, the bursting of the shells at the spot desired, both from the heavy gun on the works and from the field pieces and howitzers on the beach, were such as could only be witnessed on a practice day of this corps. The day's proceedings concluded with practice at a butt, from a battery at 600 yards distance, representing the section of a line-of-battle ship, armed with 8-inch guns, which were handled with all the activity of seamen gunners.

DUBLIN.

General Lord Seaton's residence at the Curragh has been fitted up for his reception. He will proceed thither in a day or two, and intends to reside a considerable portion of the summer, in order to superintend the manœuvres of the various bodies of troops collected there.

Major-General Cascoigne, in command of the northern division of Ireland, has taken up his quarters at the Curragh. The camp will consist of between 9,000 and 10,000 men. Major-General Gough, C.B., will command the 1st Brigade, Major-General Shirley, C.B., the 3rd Brigade, and Major-General Parlby the Cavalry Brigade stationed there.

Major-General Cuninghame, C.B., will command the 2nd Brigade in Dublin, which will consist of all the troops stationed in this city, and he will at a later period relieve one of the Major-Generals at the Curragh.

In consequence of the crowded state of Chatham Barracks, which are now occupied by two battalions of infantry, each upwards of 1,000 strong, it has been found necessary to form a camp on the vacant ground outside the barracks, in order that several hundred men may be placed under canvas during the summer months. The spot selected for the purpose is a piece of fine sloping ground, within the fortifications at the Spur Battery, a site which was found to be admirably adapted for the purpose last year. Tents have been pitched for several hundred men, and yesterday afternoon the depot companies of the 10th and 29th Regiments, each of which is very strong, were removed from Chatham Barracks, and took possession of the camp. The tents are all large, and each is capable of accommodating several men; they have been pitched under the superintendence of the staff officers of the 2nd battalion, and every arrangement has been made for the health and comfort of the men, the sanitary details of the camp having been placed under the direction of the medical officers of the garrison hospitals.

The Navy.

The Victoria and Albert Royal steam-yacht, Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, is berthed alongside the north quay of the steam basin in Portsmouth yard. She is in the hands of the factory authorities, having the necessary repairs to her damaged machinery effected.

The Sidon, 22, paddle-wheel frigate, Captain Crawford, in the ship basin at Portsmouth, has her masts alongside, and will ship them from the inner sheets of the basin.

The Pearl, 21, screw Corvette, at Portsmouth, has been placed in the steam basin. She is to be prepared for the second-class steam reserve.

The Duke of Wellington, 131, screw steamship, was undocked at Portsmouth on Saturday, and removed to the moorings up the harbour.

The Melpomene, 51, screw frigate, Capt. Ewart, had her crew paid advance of wages on Friday, and left Spithead under steam for Liverpool on Saturday.

The Neptune, 91, screw steam two-decker, Captain Sir W. Hoste, Bart, (the first of the "reconstructed" three-decker sailing ships), steamed out of Portsmouth harbour on Saturday in charge of Capt. G. T. Gordon, commanding the steam reserve, to the trial ground in Stokes Bay to test her speed at the measured mile. Mr. G. Murdoch, inspector of machinery afloat, with Mr. Miller, from the steam factory, superintended the trial. The results gave the ship a speed of 11 knots.

The steam frigate Amphion, 36, having completed her alterations and repairs at Chatham, has been taken out of dock, and will be attached to the second division of the steam reserve in ordinary at that port.

A letter received at Plymouth from an officer states that the screw steamship Cæsar, 91, Capt. Frederick, arrived at Havannah on the 15th ult., all well. The writer says,—"On the 8th we met with a terrific squall, such as few on board had ever experienced. Our ship passed through it gallantly, and was so steady that a tall jug in my cabin was unmoved. When the awful darkness rolled away and the supernaturally black green sky gave place to blue, we saw the Diadem far astern with her main and mizen yards both gone."

The screw steam troopship Simoom, 8, Commander John M. Cooke, from Scotland, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday with the Fifeshire Militia.

The crew of the screw steamship London, 90, in Plymouth Sound, were paid advance of wages on Friday.

The paddle steam vessel Locust, 3, Lieut. J. B. Field commanding, from Sheerness, arrived at Plymouth on Friday with supernumeraries.

Orders have been received at Devonport to copper the Donegal, 101, up to her deep water line.

The screw steam gunboat Snap (tender to La Hogue), arrived on Saturday at Plymouth, where she will be thoroughly repaired. The Snap brought some men for the London, 90.

The paddle-wheel steam vessel Advice, Second Master M. C. Raymond, having completed her repairs, left Plymouth on Saturday for Queenstown.

At Bovisand Point, near the eastern entrance to Plymouth Sound, preliminary arrangements have been made for the erection, close to the water's edge, of turf batteries, which will extend from the flagstaff to the gate.

Surgeons and Royal Navy.—The new regulations for the benefit of Surgeons in the Royal Navy who will receive additional pay and be raised to the relative rank of surgeons in the army, has elicited an opinion from the Masters and Second Masters in the naval service, that they have good grounds for applying to the Admiralty for a similar boon, and we understand that an early application to this effect will be made to the new Government.

The Militia.

The Edmonton Royal Middlesex Regiment of Rifles is to assemble at Barnet on the 15th of July, for twenty-one days' training.

The men belonging to the South Devon Militia are appointed to assemble for training at Plymouth on the 5th of July, under the personal command of Lord Clinton.

MILITARY OBITUARY.

General Gerard Gosselin the fifth on the list of the Generals of the British Army, died at Feversham, aged ninety, on the 11th instant.

During the war with Napoleon the I. the General Commanded a Brigade of the Force despatched to Italy under Lord Wm. Bentinck, and remained Commandant of Genoa until the peace of 1814. He was afterwards employed as Brigadier during the war with America. In his later years he was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Kent.

Major-General D. Macadam, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, died at Edinburgh on the 10th May. He was an officer of very distinguished service, having been engaged in numerous actions and other affairs in L'Aigle, or her boats, on the Spanish coast; afterwards in the Thames in the Mediterranean and subsequently on board the Forth in the Baltic. The General was seventy times under fire during his active war service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tobias Kirkwood, late of Castletown, county Sligo, died May 25, 1859, at Newbridge House, Bath. He was born in 1779, and entered the army July 9, 1803, as second lieutenant in the 21st Fusiliers, in which corps he was promoted to first lieutenant August 24, 1804, on the addition of a second battalion to the regiment. He was promoted to Captain in the late 101st Regt. August 22nd, 1806, on the formation of that corps; and to a majority in the New Brunswick Fusiliers March 10th, 1814, by augmentation, he being the first major who was appointed to the regiment. This corps being disbanded February 24th, 1816, he was placed on half pay in February, on that day, and remained unemployed until March 18th, 1824, when he was appointed to the 40th Regiment, vice Michael Creagh, whose transfer from the 16th Regiment was cancelled. Major Kirkwood was promoted January 17th, 1828, to Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Balfour, transferred to the 82nd Regiment. He exchanged May 25th, 1832, with the late Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Hill Dickson, 64th Regiment, and retired from that corps December 1st, 1837. He served in North America, New South Wales, and Jamaica, where his health failed, and he in consequence retired from the army, in which he was much and deservedly respected.

Major William M. Allen, on the retired list, formerly of the 9th Lancers, died on the 11th inst., aged forty-one.

Major W. Hole, of the Devon Artillery, late regiment of the 43rd Light Infantry, died at Tiverton, on the 13th inst.

Captain W. A Wallinger, late of the 1st West India Regiment, died in Gibson-square on the 7th instant, aged thirty-four.

Captain Purefoy Lockwood died last week at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, aged sixty-seven years. Captain Lockwood bore the Queen's colour of the 30th Regiment at the Battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded. The remains of the gallant officer were on Wednesday week conveyed to the tomb in Mount Jerome Cementry, with more than ordinary pomp and solemnity—the whole regiment of the Royal Scots Greys, officers and men, attending the body to the grave. The unusual compliment of a cavalry regiment following an infantry officer's funeral originated in the wish of Col Griffith, C.B., to pay this mark of respect to the feelings of one of his officers—Dr. Lockwood, the son of the deceased who is the surgeon of the Scots Greys regiment.

NAVAL OBITUARY.

Commander William Henderson Truscott, late of the Heron, died on the 4th instant, on board the Ethiope, of yellow fever, aged 27.

This much lamented officer entered the navy in 1845. He obtained his lieutenant's commission 3rd of May, 1853, and served as flag lieutenant to the late Rear-Admiral W. Wilmot Henderson, whose hauling down vacancy he obtained. He was appointed to command the Heron, in October, 1857, and while in that ship he endeared himself to all on board, and gained the good opinion of his Commander-in-chief by his activity, intelligence, and zeal. When the heavy squall took the ship, he was thrown out of his bed, and sustained much injury in the fall. He, however, managed to crawl through the skylight, and was taken up much exhausted by the only boat which got clear of the wreck.

Lieutenant Berkely Westropp, 1825, on the reserved list, died on the 5th inst., at East Sheen, aged sixty-one.

This officer entered the navy in 1810, passed his examination 1816, and was made Lieutenant 30th December, 1825. but never employed in that rank. He was for many years Secretary to the Royal Humane Society.

Surgeon Alexander S. Allen, M.D., 1828, Surgeon of Portsmouth dockyard, died on Monday last, aged 54.

Paymaster William Seale Edward Freeman, 1856, eldest son of W. L. Freeman, Esq., R.N., H.M.'s dockyard, Sheerness, lost in the Heron, on the west coast of Africa on the 9th May last, aged twenty-nine years. The above officer entered the navy in 1846, and served continuously in her Majesty's ships Eurydice, Penelope, Spy, Syclops, Medea, and Heron, until his untimely death. He had the Crimean and Turkish medals, with clasps for Sebastopol and Azoff.

The Magistracy.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Roche, J.P., Ballymorris, county Cork, to the Commission of the Peace for the county Waterford; and Henry Rogers, Esq., of Monaghan, to the Commission of the Peace for the county Monaghan.

The Constabulary.

Mr. Henry Loftus Hogan, of Cullenswood-avenue, son of the late John Harvey Hogan, county Wexford, after three days' competitive examination, obtained first place for a clerkship in the receiver-general's office.

Thanks.

The Committee of the Protestant Orphan Society, (Office, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin,) thankfully acknowledge the receipt of Twelve Shillings from the Band of the 13th Light Dragoons, being the amount received by them for refreshments when playing at Fitzwilliam-square, 17th June, 1859.

Foreign Intelligence.

We transcribe the following extraordinary statement from the *Morning Star's* French correspondence:—

Paris, Friday.—The event of yesterday, although still a secret from the public, is already sufficiently known to-day to throw its shadow before it over the speculations and conversations of the town. That something is known of the war at the Tuileries no one doubts. The breeze blows gently thence to-day, and soft summer airs are wafted from the Council Board towards Austria. A bad but harmless caricature of Gyulai was removed from the shop windows this morning, and all the correspondences contain the most flattering testimony to the bravery and skill with which the Austrians defended themselves against the Zouaves in every encounter. The cause of this sudden change is known to be a letter from the Emperor to the Empress, and which her Majesty communicated to the Council of Ministers at which she presided, wherein great discontent and anxiety were expressed at the revolt in Romagna, which completely oversets the plans of the campaign. The prospect of a possibility of tendering a treaty to Austria, by which the provinces of Bosnia and Servia, with the whole seaboard of the Adriatic, should be offered to Austria in exchange for Lombardy, has been resolved on. The departure of the Emperor from Milan is delayed by objections, which were far from being foreseen when his Majesty entered into that city in such triumph. All does not go smoothly with the King of Sardinia, whose ultimate object in the war is just beginning to peep forth, and, therefore, while there is yet time it is thought to be the wisest policy to patch matters up with Austria, retired within her fortresses, safe in the eye of the world from the cannon of her adversaries and from the suspicions of "shirking" which might otherwise assail her. But the only objection made by the Austrians to the probability of such arrangement is the determination on the part of Francis Joseph to follow what may now be called the dying advice of Prince Metternich and refuse to treat on any terms. Little did the world imagine that the old diplomatist's words would come true so soon. Still less could it have been dreamt that in this extraordinary state of things the self-styled conqueror himself would be the one to seek the first to come on terms with his vanquished foe. It seems that Metternich alone foresaw this, as he distinctly says in the letter I quoted a day or two ago, and which is known to every politician in Paris:—"Thus war will be felt to be such a mistake that neither defeat nor victory can benefit the attacking parties, nor settle the question concerning which they have entered into this strife—while for the general result to Europe, victory for Austria brings the *statu quo*, and defeat—chaos!" The event of refusal on the part of Austria enters largely into the calculations of the wise at this moment, and shows us in that case a great battle, and of course another great victory on the part of the French, and the same result once more. Another proposal of peace with another rejection—time lost—and final interference of other powers. Two gentlemen from the Foreign Office left Paris an hour ago to join the Emperor, in order to confer verbally with him on all these questions. The formidable attitude assumed by Prussia has completely shifted the drop scene, and we no longer sit, admiring spectators of an easy war, the unimpeded march through the sunny plains of Italy, with a population enthusiastic with the prospect of approaching liberty; but have to turn to a view far less cheering, that of a people rising with unanimous will to defend their fatherland against the bare contingency of a hostile approach towards its frontiers. It is supposed that Walewski, if not already gone will leave to-night, as the Emperor has been once or twice most urgent for his presence.

National Guard.—(Paris correspondent of *Morning Star*).—A slight cloud is thrown over the proceedings of the National Guard. For some time past there have been symptoms of change in the higher ranks. Count Loewestine is said to have been requested to resign in favour of Perrot, but the former objects, as he has held the post ever since the *coup d'état*. Perrot is, however, felt to be more the man of the moment, and people even go so far as to say that the post of the Legion d'Honneur will be offered to Loewestein if he will resign, but no hope is entertained of his consent. It was that singular feeling called *respect humain* which caused Perrot to be set aside for Loewestine after the *coup d'état*, and ever since that other feeling called *respect de soi-même* has made Loewestine retain the position, in spite of the hints and efforts used to obtain his resignation. He is less likely to resign than ever, and his presence in that high office is a terrible eyesore to those who seek the entire remodelling of the National Guard according to notions imbibed since the disarming of the section of the twelfth arrondissement.

The verdict returned by the jury in the affair of the Chevalier d'Orgeley has given satisfaction—imprisonment for life. This sentimental scoundrel received it with—resignation, clasped the bunch of relics and blessed medals bestowed on him by various bishops, raised his eyes to heaven, called upon God to bless his persecutors, and then [illegible] withdrew, exhausted with feeling and sensibility, leaning his whole weight on two gendarmes, amid the murmur of disgust which the call to order of the judge could not suppress amongst the audience.

LASTNIGHTSTELEGRAMS

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LOMBARDY.

The *Herald's* Turin correspondent, after making a tour into Lombardy, arrives at the conclusion that whilst in the towns the French are everywhere hailed as deliverers, the peasantry and rural priesthood are to a man for the Austrians.

King Victor Emmanuel has declared officially that he will not consent to the annexation of any of the States of the Church to Sardinia.—*Special Telegram of Saunders.*

HUNGARY—M. KOSSUTH.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:—"Kossuth deliberated with a number of his friends, Hungarian and others, and he believes no objection was made by the authorities to their holding a meeting not a public one, from which it is inferred that the present moment is considered propitious to do something in Hungary.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent states that news reached Paris on Sunday of a political movement in Hungary and the Tyrol.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Munich, June 20.—Major-General Von Tann has left for Berlin, on a special mission.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

Paris, Monday.—The *Patrie* of this evening says that the news of Count Pourtales, the Prussian Ambassador, having been sent to the head-quarters of both the belligerent armies, is untrue. Count Pourtales is expected soon in Paris.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

FRANCE—IRON TRADE.

The French iron trade is in a most unhealthy condition, and wages are being reduced. There is no speculation.

PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, Monday, 12.20 p.m.—The Bourse opens very flat. Rentes, 62f. 35c.

3.22.—Rentes close 62f. 40c. for both money and account, being a decline of nearly one-fourth per cent since Saturday.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Marseilles, June 20.—The Marseilles papers announce that the Ministry of the Pacha of Egypt has suspended the Suez Canal works. M. De Lesseps has published a protest recalling the recent formal engagement of Said Pacha concerning the Suez Canal project. M. De Lesseps also states his double character of representative of Said Pacha, and of a regularly constituted company. The French Consul in Egypt has officially offered his mediation.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

Trieste, June 20.—According to reports current, the Austrian vessel Buona, of the class No. 2, which has been captured by the French, has been given up free, because its proprietor and its captain are Venetians.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

WHEAT CROPS ON THE CONTINENT.

It is probable that the wheat crop in France will be as productive as last year's. Appearances equally good in Algeria, Spain, and Germany; but in Southern Russia the long-continued dry weather causes serious fears.

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says there seems to be very little doubt that Prussia is about to make to France proposals for peace.

A Berlin letter asserts that the Prussian General Redowatze stated to the Frankfort Diet that the line of the Mincio was necessary for the security of Germany, and that the Prussian Government has accordingly resolved to make a proposition simultaneously to France and Austria, for a settlement on the basis of the Mincio being regarded as the Austrian frontier. France will certainly not listen to such a proposition, and then the great question will be, What will Prussia do?

The *Patrie* anticipates that the conduct of Bavaria in allowing Austrian troops to cross her territory will give rise to a very serious remonstrance on the part of France.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lord J. Russell has appointed the Hon. George Elliott and Mr. George Russell his private Secretaries.

LATEST NEWS.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Tuesday, Noon.

SARDINIA AND ROME.

The *Morning Post* says King Victor Emmanuel has officially declared he will not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The *Morning Star*, says it is in a position, from private information, to state that the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Constantinople has already borne fruit. Turkey has concluded a treaty with Russia, the details of which are not known, but which is considered to be a blow to French as well as to Austrian influence.

AMERICA.

Liverpool, Tuesday Morning.—The Montreal Ocean-Mail Steam Company's screw steamer Hungarian, Captain James, from Quebec on 11th instant, has arrived, bringing 147 passegers, New York papers of the 9th, and telegraphic advices to the 11th. The screw steamer Argo, from Galway, reached St. John's on the 8th; Africa, New York, on the 9th. The Hungarian, on the 11th, passed the North Briton, bound to Quebec; (s.s.) Edinburgh from New York to Glasgow, put into St. John's on the 8th with two compartments full of water, having been in contact with an iceberg. News unimportant. The United States Government was about to make a declaration of the principles by which the United States America neutral power would be general during the war—much damage had been done in the Upper Mississipi by floods. A Mexican expedition in favour of Santa Anna was reported ready to leave Mobill for the Gulf. The United States' minister at Madrid had been instructetd to assure the Spanish government of the earnestness of the United States to purchase Cuba.

New York, June, 8.—Money in demand and abundant at unchanged rates. Exchange stationary; stock very dull; cotton business small; middling 10½ to 10¾; breadstuffs dull and declined; provisions inactive; freights depressed, cotton to Liverpool ¼, Messrs. Forsythe, Beale and Co., report the Quebec timber trade without any animation, deals being the only saleable article in the market.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON NEUTRALITY AND REFORM.

Lord J. Russell has issued a short address, offering himself for re-election. It contains, the two following paragraphs:—"the grave responsibility I have incurred by accepting the appointment of Secretary of State for Foreign affirs, in the present critical state of Europe can only be lightened by the very general assent of the nation to the course of honourable neutrality which her Majesty's advisers are determined to pursue. The question of further amendment in the representation of the people in Parliament will be undertaken with a view to strengthen our institutions, and place them ona broader and stronger foundation."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE MINISTRY.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to the Provost of Oriel has been printed and circulated. The Rt. Hon gentleman meets the objection against sitting in the same cabinet as Mr. M. Gibson and Mr. Cobden, by showing that cabinets cannot be constituted in these days but by admitting some, and perhaps very wide differences of opinion even on great questions. Having joined in the vote last year which led to the downfall of the Palmerstown Cabinet, he thought it his duty to support that of Lord Derby, and he did not vote in the recent majority as that would have implied a course of previous opposition. He could not concur in their Reform Bill, and thought that the dissolution was singularly ill-advised under these circumstances; he considered his duty towards the late Cabinet had been fully discharged. He considered the guidance of our foreign policy, with respect to the war in Italy and Parliamentary Reform, to be the paramount interest of the present moment. On the question of Italy his views have always been in unison with those of the statesmen who have now charge of our Foreign Affairs. As to Reform he understood the principles on which that subject had been managed by the late Cabinet, and he thinks that the fact of the dissolution, together with an adverse and now no longer indulgent majority, rendered the settlement of the question by the late Ministry impossible; the hon. gentleman therefore naturally turns to the hope of its being settled by a Cabinet mainly constituted and led by the men, of whom he was responsible, for framing a Reform Bill in 1854; and as to minor points he has seen the inconvenience of separate political action, and subject to the conditions of honour and public utility he could not with propriety pass by any opportunity of bringing it at least in his own person to a close.

ELECTION NEWS.

In reply to a deputation of Electors of Marylebone, Mr. B. Osborne has stated that he was willing to offer himself for that borough, if there was a general feeling expressed in his favour.

Lord Henley has addressed the electors of Southampton, in anticipation of a vacancy caused by Mr. Vernon Smith being made a peer.

Capt. C. Turner, who was defeated by only twenty-two votes at the last election will oppose Mr. Whitbread's re-election at Bedford.

Mr. S. Herbert's election address is published. He regards Financial difficulties, Parliamentary Reform, and complication of the Italian Question as the most urgent questions of the present moment.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

From the Times' City Article.

There has been considerable [illegible] change to-day, and Consols have experienced a fall of [illegible] [illegible] Northerns receded 1½, Caledonians and North British [illegible] and the other principal stocks ¼ to 1 per cent. In the Corn Market this morning there was a partial recovery from the extreme depression of Friday; the rates showed a reduction of nearly 2s. compared with those of Monday, 13th instant. There were no gold operations of any importance at Bank to-day. Silver has been in demand to-day for Continental use. It seems to be considered that after a little the receipt of gold will be short of the demand.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

The critical state of the relations between Germany and France excites general attention. The effect to-day was more severe, because the late advance in the prices of public securities has materially diminished the temptation to *bona fide* investors, speculators for the fall whose purchases contributed greatly to push the market up to he high level lately attained, have now regained courage to press sales. Consols left off at lowest point of the day and fully ½ per cent. worse than on Saturday. In all other departments of stock &c., decided heaviness. English Railway Shares were not much pressed for sale, and in the absence of demand fell 1 to 1½ per cent. Railway Shares, though carrying nearly six months' accrued interest, were prejudiced by the discontent announced as prevailing amongst the portion of the European army in India. The Discount Market was quiet, but a few bills were negociated below 2½ per cent. Owing to the critical state of Continental politics a rise of 6d. per cwt. took place in the price of Tallow to-day. In the Corn Market, however, prices of Wheat were quoted at a fresh reduction of 2s. per qr. on the rates of Monday, 13th instant.

WIND AND WEATHER.

Belfast—S.W., wet; Londonderry, W. wet; Coleraine, S.W., wet; Enniskillen, S.W. wet; Armagh, S.W., wet; Portadown, S.E., wet; Dundalk, S.W., wet; Newry, W., wet. Scotch.—Ardrossan W. rain; Ayr, S.W. dull, Dumfries, W. dull; Galehouse, W., dull; Glasgow, S. W., fine; Kilmarnock, S., fine; Nalewart, S. W., wet; Paisley, S. W., dull; Stranraer, S. W., rain; Troon, W., dull.

English.—Dover, S.W., fine; Deal, W. fine; Gravesend, S.W., Liverpool, N.W., fine; Darlington, S.W., fine; Newcastle, W. Hartlepool, W. all fine.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

INDIA.

Calcutta Mail.—A despatch received through the Red Sea telegraph, dated, "Aden Telegraph office, June 10," says, the Calcutta mail of May 17 had arrived at Aden that morning. The discontent manifested the late Company's troops had been averted.

The new 5½ per cent. Loan was quoted at 6 discount. Bombay Mail—The letters and journals from Bombay to May 23rd, have been delivered in London this morning.

Immediately on hearing the disaffection of the late Company's troops at Meerut, Lord Clyde left Simla, and on his way left orders for a special inquiry to be convened for investigating the complaints of the men. While still on his journey to Meerut he received a telegram, stating that his presence was no longer required and he returned to Simla.

The government had contradicted a report that the Royal Artillery stationed at Meerut, or that the 75th Regiment, sympathised with the mutineers.

In an official account published by order of Government it is stated that there has been some show of violence among the young Cavalry at Alahabad: several shots were fired in the air, but the men were quieted by their officers. The official statement adds, it is the anxious desire of government that no collision shall be brought about; and it is believed that no exertion of force will be requisite to put down the demonstration of misguided feeling mainly exhibited among the younger portion of soldiers.

Private letters state that at Lahore a few men of the Horse Artillery had refused to turn out for drill but their officers had induced them to return to their duty as the last account reports that the men were perfectly orderly and respectful.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, June 20.

LONDON OPENING PRICES.

Consols Account,	...	...	92¾ ⅞
New Threes,	...	...	93¼

Consols opened weak, and a decline of ¼ per cent. has taken place now. Opened 92¾⅞, rose to 92⅞, and are now 92⅝ to ¾. We are without any news from the seat of war to account for this, but the news from India has caused uneasiness as to the disaffection of the East Indian European troops. Shares very inactive, and prices in sympathy with Consols have declined a little. French unchanged.

NOON FUNDS.

Consols money, shut. Account, 92⅝⅞. New Threes, 93⅛¼. Bank Stock, 219-23. Amberg, Nothingham, and East Junction, 5¼. Caledonians, 79½. Eastern Counties, 56. East Lancashire, 88½. Great Northern, 99½. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90½. Leeds Northern, 45½. London and North Western, 90⅛ 90. London and South Western, 90½. Midland, 99½-99. South Eastern, 67½.

One p.m., Prices.—Consols Account, 92⅝ ¾; New Threes 92⅞ ⅞.

Closing Prices.—Consols, account, 92⅝; New Threes, 92⅞ ⅞.

London Corn Market, June 28.—Since the opening of the market the rain has come on, and foreign arrivals small of wheat and flour, and moderate of barley and oats: we have a fair attendance of London and country buyers; English wheat sells at about last Monday's prices. For foreign there is more enquiry. Barley, heavy sale, without alteration in value. Oats in fair request at Friday's decline. Norfolk flour sold at 30s.; good French to be had at 31s. to 33s.

Usborne's Report.—Weather seems broken; English wheat 1s. dearer than on Friday, although 6d. lower than on Monday last. Foreign factors refuse to make concessions. No additional arrivals off coast. Maize has more demand. Russian oats about 30s. per quarter, in request; other sorts difficult. Norfolk flour held at 31s. No other change.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 20.—Sales to-day about 4,000 bales; Market steady; Imports to-day 25,000; previously this week 29,786 bales.

Cork Butter Market.—Firsts 102; Seconds 101; Thirds 92; Fourths 88; Fifths 66; 2,000 in market.

Cork Corn Market.—White Wheat 26s 6d; Red 24s; Barley 14s; Oats 13s 9d to 16s.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—20th June, 1859—S.W., strong breeze. Arrived:—Dinnock, Mobile; Genius, Newfoundland; R. H. Herman, Cleveland; Pacific (S) Milford; Propeller, Milford Haven. Off—Lady of the Lady of the Lake, Quebec, went to Greenock: Locovano Coquimbo, went to Swansea; Wilhelm, Newfoundland. Sailed—Avendina, Waterford; St. Laurence, Genoa; Swea, Liverpool; J. F. Warder, Greenock, Hersilia, Cronstadt.

WIND AND WEATHER.—Monday, June 20.

English.—Goole, N.W., rain; Leeds, do; Sunderland N.N.E., dull; Manchester, S.E., wet; Birmingham, N.E., wet; Gravesend, W., cloudy; Chatham, S. cloudy; Deal, S.W., wet; Liverpool, N.W., rain.

Irish.—Belfast, N., fine; Derry, N., fine; Enniskillen, N., fine; Newry, E.S.E., fine; Lurgan, S.E., fine; Dundalk, W., fine; Waterford, N.E., fine; Wicklow, N.W., fine; Cork N.E., fine; Queenstown, N.W., fresh fine; Limerick, N. fine; Bray and Kingstown, N.W., fine.

Scotch.—Ardrossan, W., fine; Ayr, S.E., fine; Girvan, N. fine; Glasgow, E., fine; Greenock, W., dull; Irvine, N.W., fine? Kilmarnock, S., rain; Paisley W., fine; Port-Glasgow N.W., wet; Stranraer, N.W. fine; Troon, N.W., cloudy; Wigtown, W. dull.

(*From our Paris Correspondent.*)

Paris, Saturday, June 18th.

In the absence of any thing very exciting from Italy, the newspapers here content themselves with paragraphs upon subjects of minor interest. A great many wonderful combinations of an English Ministry *in case* have been foreshadowed, and the correct list which seems at length to have arrived, has given rise to much doubt as to the durability of so much heterogeneous matter. It is not very long ago that Lord Palmerston's name was perhaps as much disliked here as ever it was in Vienna; but now the firebrand minister has every Buonapartist for a votary, and their number now is legion.

The Malmesbury despatches have been published *in extenso*, but strange to say, I have seen as yet no leading articles on the subject, except a favourable review in *La Patria*. It may be that the French press, after the severe strictures it has been accustomed to pass upon all the acts of the Tory ministry, does not like to allow that Lord Derby and his foreign Secretary, have acted with moderation and good faith, and if not giving much credit for sincerity of purpose to the French government, have not leant very lightly on the glaring faults of Austria's Italian policy. The Italians, also, have a hankering after Lord Palmerston, but why they should place any faith in a man who has so often coquetted with their lives and liberties, and then left them in the lurch, is more than I can tell. Sardinia and Sicily, at all events, have no reason to give him their confidence. As I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, it is most probable that for some days to come, the news from the army in Italy will be confined to accounts of marches without any engagement until the belligerent powers find themselves opposite to each other, upon the new line of the Mincio, the character of which I have already described. It appears that a portion, at least, of the allied armies has already passed the Oglio; for, in looking at a despatch from the Quarter-Master-General of the King of Sardinia, I find that he dates from Palazzolo, which is on the road from Bergamo to Brescia, where General Garibaldi is now acting as a sort of advance guard to the rest of the army, following, step by step, the retreating columns of the enemy.

From Brescia there is a road which leads direct to Peschiera; so it is more than probable that I was right in supposing that this is the real point against which the French intend to direct their next operations.

From a despatch from Turin dated the 17th of this month, we learn that Prince Napoleon has commenced to move, and that his army will be accompanied by 10,000 Tuscans. I don't know what part of the Austrian dominions this force is destined to menace, or in fact if it is really intended to cross the Po, or merely by its presence to assure Parma, Modena, and the legations of French support in case of necessity.

I have before mentioned the singular address by General Gemeau to the people of Rome, intimating that the best thing they could do was to desist from all national demonstration. This proclamation is supposed only to apply to Rome and not to the rest of the Papal States [illegible] former I know nothing, except that he is said to be of equal force with Hess, and some years his junior.

The very moderate and talented despatch of Prince Gortschakoff has produced a most lively sensation in Germany. The *Frankfort Journal* evaporates thus—"This despatch pronounces itself in favour of the localisation of a war which tends to alter the international and legal bearings of Europe. We believe that this line of diplomacy will only complicate the situation. The German confederation is alone able to interpret itself, and there exists a very strict clause in the federal compact, which provides for the participation of the confederation in a foreign war in defence of German interests.

La Patrie says that "the emotion at first caused by the mobilisation of a Prussian *corps d'armée* is almost entirely calmed. The liberal German press in announcing the mobilization, protests against all idea of an intervention in favour of Austria, and says that such a step would be considered as nothing short of a national calamity.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that England has advised the young King of Naples not to continue the system pursued by his father, but to grant to his people a constitution which will answer the requirements of the age, and that she, in conjunction with France, will guarantee that the neutrality of his States shall be respected.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	—	92⅝	92⅞ ¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
Ditto Account	92⅞	92⅞ ¾	—	92⅞	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ¾
3 per Cent. Stock	92	—	—	92⅞	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ 92	93¼	92⅞	—	92¾	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto Account	92⅞ 93	93¼	92⅞ ¾	92¾⅞	—	92⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	242	—	—	

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET—June 20.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
Three Per Cent. Consols (shut)	...	...	shut
Ditto for Account, 8th July	...	...	92⅞
New Three per Cent Stock	...	...	92
Ditto for account, 8th July	...	...	92⅞ 92
STEAM.			
British and Irish	...	...	36½
MINES.			
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	...	...	3½
Mining Company of Ireland	...	...	13
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Ballymena	...	...	41xd
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual			5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, five per cent. perpetual			11
Killarney Junction	...	...	13¾ ½ xd
Waterford and Limerick	...	...	21

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET—June 20.

The downward tendency has made further progress to-day in the Government Funds, caused, no doubt, by the alarming news from India of the disaffection amongst the European troops; Consols opened at a decline of ⅛, and New Threes of an ⅛ below Saturday's closing prices; at one o'clock a further fall of ⅛ took place in Consols and New Threes; at 2 15, the prices stood for Consols, 92½ ⅜, and New Threes, 92⅝ ½; which being compared with those of 12.30 on Saturday, showed a fall of ⅜, consequently the market here for Consols fell, for account, ⅜; not quoted for cash; and for New Threes the fall was ½ ⅜ for cash, and ½ for account; with not much doing; Bank Stock not quoted; National and Royal Banks offered for sale; British and Irish Steam firm, at last price; City of Dublin Steam of 1836, quoted at 40½—buyers of £100 and £50 shares; Liverpool Ship Building, Redeemable Shares offered for sale; buyers of the Irredeemable Shares; Grand Canal Stock and Patriotic offered for sale; Consumers Gas, buyers; Carysforts offered at ⅞; buyers at 16s.8d.; General Mines heavy at ⅛ decline; Mining Co. of Ireland improved ⅛ on the announcement that the dividend would be the same as last; Wicklow coppers offered at last price; Ballymenas maintained the last price; Wicklows in request at 5½; Dundalk sellers at 11; Cashel stock offered at 104½; Killarney sellers at prices; Midlands fell ½ on £50 shares, and same on half shares; Limericks firm at 21; Wicklow and Limerick Preference Shares, all asked for at last prices. Sellers demanded an advance.

TRINITY COLLEGE—Monday June 20.

Fellowship.—Ferrar.

Classical Scholarships (Foundation)—Miller, Keogh, Wright, Pope, Darley, Giueen, Tomlinson.

Science Scholarships (Foundation).—Griffin, Allen, Stewart, Burnside.

Non-Foundation. Science.—Purser, MacConaghey.

Classical.—Brady, Slattery, Dixon.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Before Judge Hayes.)

THE LIMERICK HOMICIDES.

Mr Exham moved that any bill of indictment that might be sent to the grand jury in the case of the Queen v. Mr. Gonne Bell and twenty-six of the police should be removed by *certiorari* into that court.

There was no opposition to the application, which his lordship granted.

Mr. Charles Barry counsel for the next of kin, later in the day, stated, that in order that no misapprehension should exist on the subject, he wished it to be understood that he was prepared to meet the motion to change the venue upon affidavits that were now sworn and in court. He was prepared to go at once into the venue motion if the court in its discretion thought proper to hear it.

Judge Hayes intimated that the case would come on in the regular way next term, and the matter could be then discussed.

Mr. Barry said he only made the statement to have it understood that his clients would resist the change of venue motion, and were ready to do so on satisfactory affidavits.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., said it was unnecessary for Mr. Barry to repeat three times a statement that he had made the previous day. He (Mr. Sullivan) would be prepared to go into the motion when it came on at the proper time.

The Queen v. Patrick Ryan.—Mr. Curran moved that the accused, who is at present confined in the jail of Mullingar, charged with having written a threatening letter to a gentleman named Pierce, be admitted to bail.

Mr. Vance resisted the motion on the part of the crown.

Judge Hayes thought the case was one in which the evidence, so far as it had been stated to him, was inconclusive in reference to the accused. He would, therefore, allow Patrick Ryan to go at large until the assizes, and on finding two sureties in £250 each for his due appearence when called upon.

Monday, June 20.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

M'Kenna v. M'Leech.

The defendant in this case was a timber merchant, carrying on business in Belfast, and the plaintiff a labourer employed by him. The action was instituted for an assault, in consequence of which the plaintiff alleged it was found necessary to remove him to an infirmary. Defendant's counsel admitted the assault, and stated that the action, which was of so trifling a character should never have been brought into a superior court. The defendant did not go into any evidence, and the jury found for the plaintiff, assessing damages at £10.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Hamill; attorney, Mr. M'Lean. For defendants—Mr. Seeds; attorneys, Messrs. H. and M. Seeds.

Dodd v. Dargan.

The plaintiff in this case was a Scotchman, lessee of a coal and ironfield in Lanarkshire. He brought his action against Mr. William Dargan, for £50 damages for an alleged breach of contract, in not giving to him at a stipulated time a steam engine, which he stated had he purchased from the agents of Mr. Dargan. A sum of £10 was lodged in court by the defendant; and the question was whether that was not a sufficient sum to cover the injuries alleged to have been sustained.

The Plaintiff was examined, and stated he came specially over from Scotland to obtain possession of the engine after he had made the purchase; and that he lost a great deal of time, which he estimated at three guineas a day.

The jury found for the plaintiff, 25*l.* 18s.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. M'Kenna and Frazer; attorney, Mr. Archer. For the defendant—Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and May; attorney, Mr. Croker Barrington.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Monday, June 20.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and Common Jury.)

Colclough v. Colclough.

In this case, which was an action on a bill of exchange, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of £20 5s.

Meehan v. the Agriculturist Cattle Insurance Society.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a dairy man living at Ballsbridge, Co. Dublin, against the defendants who are the Agricultural Cattle Insurance Co. of Cockspur-street, London, to recover the sum of £48 3s. 9d., amount of compensation claimed by the plaintiff on foot of certain cattle insured by him with the defendant, and which were subsequently affected with disease, and sold pursuant to the terms of the insurance: the defendants deny that the cattle which had died were those which had been insured, and also pleaded that the defendant had not complied with the conditions of the agreement, having bought two additional stock of the same kind (cows), which he did not insure. In reply, the plaintiff alleged that he had proposed to insure these, but that the insurance company would not do so. The defence set up was that by a certain condition in the insurance, the plaintive was bound to have all the cattle of the same kin insured at the same time, and that he (plaintive) had cattle of the same class uninsured upon his premises, by reason of which the policy became void.

The case is still at hearing.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Before Baron Fitzgerald).

M'Farland v. M'Farland.—This was an action to recover £382 the amount of certain bills of Exchange. The defences was filed so far back as January, and notice of trial was served upon the 6th June. The defences were—pleas, payment, and a denial of hand-writing.

Mr. Dowse moved to have the venue changed from Dublin to Tyrone, on the ground that the attendance of several witnesses who resided in that locality would be required.

Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., relied on the right of the plaintiff to fix his venue and retain it, and in reference to convenience, the evidence of two gentlemen residing in Dublin would be necessary at the trial.

Baron Fitzgerald changed the venue to the county of Tyrone, the defendant to pay the additional expense incurred thereby in conveying such witnesses to Omagh as the plaintiff might consider it advisable to produce.

NEW ATTORNEYS.

The following gentlemen were sworn as attorneys of the court:—[illegible] Cunningham Murdock, W. W. M'Neill, Thomas [illegible], Arthur Browne, George K. Sherlock, Alexander M'Carthy, John J. Walsh, Anthony Carroll, J. C. Reynolds, Thomas B. [illegible], Charles Dobbin, and Michael M'[illegible], Esqrs.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

(Before the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Chief Baron, Barons Richards and Greene, and Justices O'Brien and Hayes.)

[illegible] v. [illegible].—In this case, the Court delivered judgment. It was an appeal from the unanimous decision of the Court of Common Pleas. The action was for the disturbance of the plaintiff's several fishery in the River Moy, county of Sligo. The question to be decided at the trial was whether the defendant, [illegible], was entitled, as alleged, to a several fishery in the part of the River Moy of the fishery which the plaintiff complained of, a place called Scurmore. The defendant not only denied that the fishery in that part of the river was the property of plaintiff, but [illegible] and said it belonged to the Defendant. The plaintiff deduced a clear title to a several fishery in the Moy, between the ford of the Castle of Belleek and the sea, within which limits, be alleged, Scurmore is locally situated. The defendant adduced evidence of a very long enjoyment of a right of fishery at two particular ports of Scurmore by the owners of that denomination of land and their tenants. Upon this evidence the judge was required to leave to the jury a question, whether a grant of the right thus exercised might not be presumed to have been made by the crown, or some other person competent to make it, so as to give a legal origin and character to the acts done by the defendant and those whom he now represented. The learned judge declined to submit any such question to the jury, and, in effect informed them that if they believed the *locus in quo* to be within the limits of the several fishery granted by the crown in the patents given in evidence for the plaintiff they ought to find a verdict for the plaintiff. To this ruling the defendant excepted. The Court of Common Pleas affirmed the exception, and from the decision the plaintiff appealed.

The Court with the exception of Baron Richards, who was of opinion that the exception should be over-ruled, affirmed the decision of the court below.

Belfast and Ballymena and Belfast and Londonderry Railways v. Keys.—This was an appeal from the decision of the Court of Common Pleas affirming the verdict which had been obtained in the court below by Mr. Keys. The action was brought by Mr. Keys, a traveller for a Geneva house, to recover the value of a number of watches which he had lost on a journey by railway from Belfast to Londonderry. An action was accordingly instituted against the railway companies to recover the value of the watches which had been lost. A verdict for £1,260 had been found for the plaintiff against the two companies, and a verdict of acquittal was returned by the jury as to Mr. William M'Cormack, one of the defendants, the owner of the plant on the railways.

The Chief Baron and Barons Greene and Fitzgerald upheld the judgment of the Common Pleas, affirming the verdict which had been obtained by Mr. Keys. The Chief Justice Baron Richards, and Mr. Justice O'Brien held that the railway companies were not liable. The court being equally divided, the judgment of the Common Pleas stands.

COURT OF PROBATE.

(Before Judge Keatinge.)

Bradley v. Bradley.—Dr. Battersby, Q.C., applied on behalf of the plaintiff, Rose Bradley, for final judgment in this case. Counsel said the case was tried at the last after-sittings. It was a suit to establish, as the will of the testator, a document propounded by his widow, the plaintiff. The will was executed a short time before the death of the deceased; and the sole question was whether at the time of its execution the testator was of sound testamentary capacity. The person opposing the will was the brother of the deceased; he was aware of the intention of the latter to leave his property to his wife, and as he chose litigation, he had no right to expect, when he had failed, to get his costs out of this small estate.

Dr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., said he appeared on the opposite side, and he contended that the only question to be decided—whether his client should get the costs—the court should decide in his favour. It appeared to him that in this unfortunate case the jury were influenced by the fact of the party who was plaintiff being the widow of the deceased.

Judge Keatinge, in giving judgment, said, from the evidence in this case it was clear that the will was drawn up when the deceased was almost *in articulo mortis*. That circumstance, connected with the fact that the defendant was the brother of the deceased, and lived near him, and that he could have been easily sent for at the period of execution, he thought, justified the defendant in going to trial. He would allow him his costs between party and party, and make a decree establishing the will. He wished, at the same time, to show that parties should not come into court upon the speculation of obtaining costs if they were unsuccessful.

Monday, June 20.

(Before Judge Keatinge.)

Clarke v. Fahy.

This was a suit instituted to revoke the last will and testament of Mr. James Clarke, who carried on the business of tanner, in Cork-street. He died on the 3rd of January, 1859. By the will he bequeathed, amongst other things, 500*l.* towards the completion of the Roman Catholic church in Meath-street, and 100*l.* to the Rev. Mr. Fahy, one of the clergymen of the parish. The will was impugned by the testator's family on the ground that undue influence was exercised in its preparation, and that at the time the testator was not in a disposing state of mind. The Rev. Mr. Fahy was examined, and he proved that the will was prepared at the sole request of the testator, and that he did not in any way suggest to him how he should dispose of his property.

Evidence was given by the solicitor who prepared the document as well as the Rev. Mr. Fahy that it was suggested to the testator, at the time of the preparation of the will that he should remember his relatives, but that the deceased declined to do so, on the ground that he was badly treated by them.

The case is still at hearing.

Counsel for the impugnants—Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., and Mr. Dames. For the promovent—Dr. Ball, Q.C.; Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., and Mr. Coffey.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

(Before Mr. De Moleyns, Q.C.)

In re George John Flood.—The bankrupt was a vintner, carrying on business at Grafton-street. The meeting was for the bankrupt's final examination, from the 14th June, instant, when it was before the late lamented Judge Macan.

Mr. Martin, as counsel for the assignees, stated the case was adjourned by the late Judge Macan on the 14th inst., to this day (Saturday), for the bankrupt's final examination. It was right to tell the court what occurred. The bankrupt vouched his schedule, but at the request of the assignees and by order of the court, he furnished, on the 11th instant, a special balance sheet of the assets and liabilities the 9th of October, 1856, and although he had vouched that account in the official assignee's office, the assignees yet required he should furnish a complete balance sheet, for this reason—as there were many accounts furnished to the assignees, which appeared due on the 9th of October, 1856, and which were not included in the special account furnished.

Mr. James Kernan appeared for Messrs. Guinness, who were mortgagees and he wished an examination of the bankrupt relative to a settlement executed by him on the 10th of October, 1856.

Mr. Martin examined the bankrupt as to some debts which he owed on the 9th of October, 1856, but which were not returned in his special account. The bankrupt explained his reason for omitting them was, that he had the stock on hands at the time. He was also examined as to the debt due to Messrs. Steele and Co., of Liverpool, whose debt was for cigars sold to bankrupt, and which he stated he disposed of at less than cost price to pay current engagements, that he had many transactions with them, but never sold cigars on the same terms as those last received by him.

The official assignee stated the special account was vouched by the bankrupt merely from memory, and he thought the assets were not sufficient to enable the bankrupt to obtain any greater allowance than the £10 ordered by Judge Macan on the 27th ult.

The Court considered the matter required an adjournment, and would, therefore, adjourn it to this day week. He could not, under the circumstances, give any further allowance. The bankrupt should, in the meanwhile, furnish the amended account required by the assignees.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE, MONDAY, JUNE 20.

A man named Joseph Bras was this day sent for trial to the City Sessions, on a charge of stealing some sugar and tea, the property of Patrick M'Kenna.

Michael Walsh was directed to pay 10s. fine, or in default to be imprisoned for one month, for having wilfully broken the panel in the door of No. 1 Dean-street, the shop of John M'Loughlan, and also assaulting him violently.

A woman named Mary Finnegan was charged by Charlotte M'Kenna with stealing a lilac dress and a worsted kerchief, her property.

Sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.

(Before Mr. Stronge.)

A man named John Plunkett was brought up this morning in the custody of Police Constable 141 B, and 90 B, charged with having been disorderly in William-street, on Saturday last, while labouring under the effects of intoxication.

The prisoner stated that he had been beaten severely by the policeman, in consequence of which he was obliged to e borne to hospital.

Mr. William White of Sackville-street, gave evidence in confirmation of the prisoner's statement.

Mr. Stronge said he would not deal with the charge of assault made against the constables, as that matter would be decided by the Commissioners, before whom it was about being brought. He would, however, direct the prisoner to pay a fine of 10s. for being intoxicated and disorderly, or in default to be imprisoned for one week.

The matter was shortly afterwards investigated by the Commissioners, who, in consequence of some additional evidence favorable to the Constables, acquitted them from all blame.

BRAY RACES.

A placard has for some days on the walls in the town of Bray, announcing that on Monday, the 20th of June, and the following Tuesday, great trotting matches" would come off in that locality. The following notice was by order of the county magistrates of the districts of Bray, Enniskerry, and Cabinteely posted on the walls of the Court-house in Bray, to which the announcement of the "great trotting matches" had also been affixed, and elsewhere throughout the town:—"Cautionary Notice—All persons are hereby cautioned against taking part in car races, advertised to take place in the neighbourhood of Bray on the 20th and 21st days of June, 1859; or in any car race that may thereafter take place within any of the petty sessional districts of Bray, Enniskerry, or Cabinteely, the same being illegal, calculated to obstruct the public highways, and likely to be attended with danger to human life; and all persons who, notwithstanding this notice, shall be found taking part in such races will be proceeded against according to law." Appended to that notice were the signatures of Sir George Hodgson, Bart., D. L., William C. Domvills, J.P., D.L.; Phineas Riall, J.P., P. Warburton Jackson, J. P.; Thomas F. Caldbeck, J. P.; Henry Sandys, J. P.; George Putland, J. P.; M. O'Reilly Dease; James Milo Burke, J. P.; Robert Chambers, J. P., and James W. Mackey, J. P., Esqs. Notwithstanding the notice considerable crowds collected, nor were they dispersed until late in the evening.

THE CORPORATION—ADDRESS TO LORD EGLINTON.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday in the City Hall, a short report of which appeared in our second edition yesterday for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting a farewell address to Lord Eglinton. After some observations from Alderman John Reynolds, and Mr. Codd,

The Lord Mayor put the motion for the appointment of a committee which was unanimously adopted. Alderman Reynolds having declined to act on the committee, the following gentlemen were nominated—Alderman Roe and Mr. Burke (the mover and seconder of the motion; Mr. Codd, Mr. Maunsell, Alderman Campbell, and Mr. Boyce. The committee retired for the purpose of preparing the address, and returned in a short time, when

Mr. Codd read an address which had been unanimously agreed to by the committee, and moved its adoption.

Mr. Russell seconded the motion.

Alderman Reynolds said that he felt himself bound in candour and justice to admit that if they were to address the Viceroy at all it would be impossible to present a more unobjectionable address than that read by Mr. Codd. It did not commit them to anything; it did not violate any man's opinions, and in preparing that address the committee had discharged their duties in a most efficient manner.

The address was unanimously adopted.

The Lord Mayor stated, in reply to Alderman Reynolds that he would convene a meeting to prepare an address to Lord Carlisle when an intimation had been received of the time when his Excellency would arrive in Ireland. The meeting then separated.

AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL POLICY.

(From a Correspondent of the Daily News.)

In the recent debate, which proved fatal to the Derby government, Mr. Disraeli explained the outbreak of the war by the observation that "Austria is a power which takes no account of public opinion." This remark is daily receiving some new justification. It was only the other day that we reported the shameless resolution of the Austrian government not to accept coupons of the national loan in payment of taxes in the Venetian provinces. This morning we have news of a more outrageous measure, the creation of paper money to the amount of 50,000,000 florins, with a forced currency, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Of course it is impossible to place so much paper in circulation in the territory held by the Austrian armies. Its creation is designed for no other purpose than to lend the appearance of commercial transactions to the enormous robberies which the government is proposing to perpetrate. In a letter to Lord Malmesbury, Sir James Hudson thus described, in January last, the condition of the people upon whom the double-headed eagle is preying:—"Seven years of bad wine crops, silk crops, and corn crops, with heavy taxation, have reduced the Northern Italians to skin and bone. Any traveller must have remarked the rags of the peasant, the worn-out horses and carts, and the absence of gentlemen's equipages at the Corsos of Milan, Brescia, Verona, and Bologna. And the Sardinian government know as well as I do that if they cross the Ticino they will find empty treasuries, a famished people, and, comparatively speaking, few resources."

The *Morning Star* on the omission of Mr. Bright from the new ministry:—

It can only be on grounds peculiar to Mr. Bright that so marked an exception has been made in his person to the rule of selecting for seats in the Cabinet the representatives of every section of the Liberal party. It is not needful to conjecture what those grounds may be; neither is it necessary to suggest who are the persons that raised the objections. There are but two quarters in which Lord Palmerston is likely to have been overruled in his choice of colleagues. The Court may have imposed on him some restrictions. The aristocracy may have threatened a contingent opposition. We all know how certain noblemen have resented Mr. Bright's allusions to the political supremacy of their order. Two of the titled members of the new Government are among those who, as Mr. Gibson said in the late debate, have held up Mr. Bright to the country as a hoggoblin. Have they endeavoured to infect with their fears the exceedingly unimaginative statesman now at the head of affairs? Failing to excite his superstition, have they appealed to his powers of calculation? This is the more possible because such frequent reference has been made of late to the influence of Lord Derby with the House of Lords as affecting the fate of a Reform Bill. But Lord Palmerston is much too sagacious not to know that the reception of such a measure in that assembly will depend far more upon the state of feeling with regard to it in the country, than upon the name or connexions of its author. We are obliged to ask, then, whether those foolish or dishonest fears of Mr. Bright, as the advocate of revolutionary change, have invaded the royal household, and been permitted to influence the Sovereign in her communications with the Prime Minister. This is a grave question, but not more grave than the suspicion to which it gives utterance. It is not consistent with the dignity of the Crown, nor with the loyalty of a free people, that it should be whispered in clubs the Soverign has interposed to prevent a popular politician becoming a member of the Government. Still less will it contribute to that stability of Administration for which her Majesty has publicly prayed, that any one man of mark in the Legislature and country should be deemed incapable of holding high office in the State. Therefore do we think it highly necessary that some explanation should be given why Mr. Bright is the only such man to whom office has not been offered.

(From the Law Times.)

Last week the promise was of a Liberal Ministry on a broder basis of Liberalism; to the Radicals was to be conceded an even share of power with the Whigs. Great was the rejoicing of the democratic party, and as great the alarm of all who dread democracy. The event has disappointed the hopes of one party and dissipated the fears of the other. The new Ministry is not merely not Radical—it is positively Conservative. The presence in it of Mr. Milner Gibson, and two or three other Radicals, in no way affects the character of the whole, which is determined not by the subordinates but by the leading men. A ministry in which Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Campbell are the chiefs, must be in fact a Conservative Administration whatever it may call itself. These great men are as hostile to democracy as any members of the late Government, and are pledges to the country that, although there has been a change of places, there has been no change of principles, and will be none of policy. Conservatism is still in Downing-street, and democracy further from it than ever.

The *Economist* on the state of the crops:—

We have now arrived at a period of the season when the farmers' prospects may be estimated with some approach to certainty. The crops are now grown, their bulk and general character ascertained, and nothing but very unfavourable weather can materially influence the result. The weather throughout the late spring months was marked by the prevalence of cold east and north-east winds, succeeding considerable falls of rain in March and early in April, and was not generally favourable to vegetation. Indeed, the fruit trees have suffered most severely, and there will be but little fruit of any kind this year. But the wheat, which, during a nearly frostless winter, had become too luxuriant, was rather improved than otherwise by the partial check it received; while other cereal crops have sustained no injury, although at one time some apprehensions were felt for the early-sown barley. Both oats and barley are now only less luxuriant than the wheat. The wheat is fuller in plant than for many years past, and the fear is that the straw may prove too abundant to produce a full yield. That, however, will mainly depend on the weather for the next six weeks. If we have dry weather during that time, we may reasonably calculate on as much wheat throughout the country as ever was grown. On the other hand, if we have much rain, or even a few heavy storms, the crop must be inevitably greatly lodged, and perhaps the growth of straw so forced as to render the yield comparatively small. The past week, however, has been a good one. Since Sunday, when, in some places, there were some extremely heavy rains, the weather has been dry and warm, and the wheat is coming into ear most favourably. On forward pieces the bloom is settling, and another fortnight of similar weather will go far to render the wheat crops tolerably safe. Haymaking is generally commencing, and the crops on the whole, are good, though by no means so heavy as many farmers at one time expected.

SUMMER ASSIZES—1859.

Leinster Circuit.—County of Wicklow, at Wicklow, on Tuesday, 12th July, at eleven o'clock. County of Wexford, at ten o'clock. County and City of Waterford, at Waterford on Monday, 18th July. at four o'clock. South Riding of Tipperary, at Clonmel, on Thursday. 21st July, at ten o'clock. County and City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, on Monday, 25th July at ten o'clock. North Riding of Tipperary, at Nenagh, on Friday, 29th July, at ten o'clock. Judges—The Hon. Judge Hayes and the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald.

Captured Cannon.—Among the pieces of cannon which the Austrians left in the hands of the French in their retreat are two very curious ones—one, which was cast at Vienna in 1680, is of large calibre, and bears an eagle with outspread wings, pouncing on a dolphin, into which it is darting its talons and its beak. There is under the bird the motto "Eximam aut mergor." The other gun was cast at Venice, and has on it in relief the arms of that republic. The motto is "Fortes fortuna juvat, auxiliante Deo."

The Skeleton Leaf.—In the old topical aquarium in hot house No. 6, in Kew Gardens there is a fine specimen of that most wonderful of all vegetable productions the lace or lattice leaf plant of Madagascar; it has been copied by the artificial florists of London, and has taken exceedingly well, and is becoming very fashionable with the ladies, many millions of leaves having been made and mounted into wreaths, garlands, chaplets, and coronels in Clerkenwell alone; it is now being largely exported to all our colonies, and has produced to the manufacturers considerable profit, who have named it the skeleton leaf. This is but one illustration of the commercial value of Kew Gardens to this country.

The Maltese Protestant College.—At Malta, on the 31st ult., a meeting was held to witness the public distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Protestant College of the Island. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Pennefather, K.C.B. The Principal of the College, the Rev. C. P. Miles, delivered an address, describing the origin and objects of the College. Amongst the pupils who obtained prizes were an Armenian, a Persian, a Moldavian, and a Greek. Before the prizes were handed to the young men, some of them conversed with their masters or others in different languages; the Armenian pupil, Kevork Ohannesian, spoke Turkish with Ismael Effendi, and read passages from the Bible in Turkish, Arabic, French, Italian, and English; the Persian, Ali Akbar, spoke in Turkish, and read passages from the Bible in Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and English; in the latter language he was remarkably fluent, though a year ago he knew not a word of it; the Moldavian spoke or read in German, Hebrew, and English; and an English student, Archer by name, spoke French, Italian, and modern Greek. The business of the day was concluded by an appropriate address from the chairman.—*Malta Gazette.*

A French Amazon.—Among the wounded conveyed to Vercelli is a young woman, a cantiniere belonging to one of the regiments, who received a ball in the thigh in the affair of Turbigo. Having seen several of the French soldiers fall around her, she seized on a musket, charged with a bayonet against the Austrians, and continued to fight till shot down. Her conduct has been specially mentioned to the Emperor. It was at first proposed to amputate the limb, but she refused, saying, "I do not fear the operation, but it will prevent me from again following my regiment." She is now considered in a fair way of recovery.

Statistics of Sugar.—The aggregate quantity of unrefined foreign sugar retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1858 amounted to [illegible] cwt., and the quantity of refined sugar and candy to 255,914 cwt. The aggregate amount of the importations of sugar from British colonial possessions last year appears to have been 5,887,694 cwt. The quantity of molasses thence imported was 241,748 cwt.; that of rum 7,088,773 gallons; that of coffee, [illegible] lb.; that of cocoa, 4,468,965 lbs.; and that of cotton wool, 131,788,040 lb., of which by far the greater part came from "East" India.

THE LITTLE KINGDOM OF MONACO.

A most extraordinary dilemma is said to have arisen during the last three days. Monaco is reported to have revolted against its Servian lord and master, the Duc de Valentinois. The duchy, which one or two years ago was adjudged by France to the present Duc de Valentinois, protested even then, and expressed its little wish, in very small piping terms, to belong to the Sardinian claimant, the Grimaldi. Numerous lawyers were despatched to Turin, to defend the cause, which, of course, they would have gained, according to their own account, if they could only have been heard. But the Tribunals of Turin refused to listen. France was pouring over the frontier, and pigmy Piedmont durst not move in the affair. The claim set up by the Grimaldi against the Valentinois is the fact of the *bonâ fide* bribery accepted by Prince Talleyrand, a sum of five millions of francs, when on his tour of mediation with Count Montroud he made and unmade princes and electors, according to the weight of their own or their enemies' purses. In this case the French cause was pronounced the better one, and the Duc de Valentinois was seated in the Ducal Chair of Monaco. In the present war the Duc has publicly given out his intention of observing the strictest neutrality, which, considering, that he can at any time of the day or night throw at least twenty-seven soldiers, fifty-four officers, and a drummer into the balance, the decision was thought so important by his subjects that they actually insisted upon a manifestation being made in favour of Sardinia. To this the Parisian sentiments of the Duc caused him to refuse acquiescence, and so the Duchy of Monaco declares that if such is the case, it will own no French lord at all, but belong *in toto* to King Victor Emanuel, and be annexed accordingly like Lombardy and all other Italian States of any note or consequence.—*Morning Star.*

A VISIT TO GARIBALDI.

Between Lugano and Chasso, the frontier town, the country is strongly occupied by Swiss troops, who keep watch and ward as if in face of an enemy; patrols and sentries everywhere; a church at Melide is turned into a barrack for the guard. The population in the midst of it all quietly pursue their usual occupations, and I observed that when a trooper, whom we met in full trot from the frontier, passed some girls gathering mulberry leaves from the trees on the roadside, they did not even turn their heads. Ten miles from the frontier we were told that the Austrians have driven out Garibaldi with great loss, and our driver was kindly informed, while we stopped to purchase cherries, that his horses would be seized by either side. We ourselves felt quite safe Fetier and the *voiturtier* seemed to be at the same opinion, and at once assented to our order to go on till we were stopped. Were the Austrians in occupation we could only be turned back; whereas, if Garibaldi still held his ground, it was not likely that, even if such ruffians as reported, his men would practise brigandage in the two miles between Chasso and his head-quarters, and upon English too. We bowled along the broad smooth road, worthy of England, through Chasso, and over the bridge, when we were at once pulled up. It was a lovely morning after the rain, and numbers of ladies and gentlemen, principally refugees from the seat of war we understood, were sauntering about. On the left was a guardhouse, with an unusual number of very bright muskets; on the right, a short distance along the road, were three Austrian Douaniers, in all the dignity of sword and uniform, who looked quietly on, while two out of a number of men in plain clothes, standing about the guardhouse, came forward and asked for our passports. It was Garibaldi's outpost. The first was a tall good-looking man of thirty, dressed in a brown shooting coat, with black grey trousers and waistcoat, and felt hat, all having had hard usage, but still tidy; the second an intelligent-looking man of 50, with a red nose, and the appearance of a well-to-do shoemaker, with a small shop and a large family; he just looked the man emphatically to have laid down the law for 20 years to his neighbours upon the unity of Italy and tyranny of Austria, and then turned out to support words by deeds. Fetier produced his license as guide, and explained who and what we were, and we handed a letter from the landlord of the hotel, stating that we were to return to Lugano that night. He said he would give us a receipt for our passports and give them up on our return. He gave us the receipt with a polite bow, and went on our way rejoicing. We found the people as quietly at work as on the Swiss side, and numbers going and returning to Como, from whom we learned that on taking possession Garibaldi had at once organised the administration of the district.

We drove through quiet streets crowded with armed men to the Albergo del Angelo, and were received and shown rooms just as we should have been a year ago, only there was a guard in the gateway, and we passed a room full of officers writing, for the general had there taken up his head-quarters. We did not consider that it would be a serious breach of the neutrality of the nation if we paid our respects to the Garibaldi who defended Rome, and who, amid all the blunders and disasters of '48 showed that only time and opportunity were wanting to develop in the Italians a single-minded heroism and constancy worthy of ancient Rome. After lunch we sent in our cards, and a message came from the aide-de-camp, saying that the general was asleep, but that as soon as he awoke he would present them, and had no doubt he would be happy to receive us. After an hour's saunter among the volunteers we were informed that the general would be happy to wait upon the ladies, and in a short time he was shown in. He proved as different from what we expected as was the state of the town from that reported. From his portraits and warlike exploits I had pictured to myself a very tall large man, of sallow complexion, with long black hair and beard, with something of a romantic air of those Spanish guerilla chiefs, who sung their own songs to the guitar or killed people with equal gusto. Just the reverse. I could scarcely believe that the quiet, unaffected, gentlemanly man who entered and sat down with us was Garibaldi. He is of middle height, not more than 5 feet 7 or 8 inches, I should think; a square-shouldered, deep-chested, powerful man, without being at all heavy. He has a healthy English complexion, with brown hair and beard, rather light, both slightly touched with gray, and cut very short. His head shows a very fine development, mental as well as moral, and his face is good, though not remarkable to a casual observer nothing to show the man who could form and carry out such plans as the retreat from Rome or the capture of Como, but when he spoke of the oppression and sufferings of his country, the lip and the eye told the deep feeling long suppressed, and the steadfast daring character of the man. A child would stop him in the street to ask him what o'clock it was, but the man condemned to be shot in half-an-hour, would never, after a look of that calm determined face, waste time in asking mercy upon earth. During our long interview he spoke much of passing events (excepting his own share), but without southern gesticulation. He has the calm manner and appearance of the English gentleman and officer; it was only when he spoke of the generous sympathy of the people of England with the sufferings of Italy that his Saxon-like calmness gave way; then, as he assured us again and again, how thoroughly it was appreciated by Italians of every class, and how grateful they were for it, he showed that the warm blood of Italy burned in his veins. My impression had been that his operations were more the result of rash impulse than military calculation; but it was palpable that, strong as may be his impulses, they are thoroughly under control. Bold and enterprising, even to apparent rashness, he is, no doubt, but he is also cool and calculating; and as I watched him on the opposite side of the table, telling the ladies of his voyages to China and the antipodes as pleasantly and calmly as if in a London drawing-room, while at any moment he might be interrupted by the the fire of an overpowering Austrian force brought by railway to his outpost. I felt no doubt that in case of the very worst he had arranged exactly what to do, and would do it.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

FRENCH SQUADRON AGAINST VENICE.

"The squadron under Admiral Bouet Willaumez is to have 40,000 men on board. The landing is to take place at some spot in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Tagliamento. The order of battle is that the fifth *corps d'armée*, under Prince Napoleon, is to march through Modena, to turn the flank of the Austrians at Mantua, and then to make the best of its way towards the spot at which the troops under Bouet Willaumez are to land. As soon as the two corps are in communication they are to operate in Venetia in the rear of the Austrian armies. The one-half of the Piedmontese army under Victor Emmanuel is to besiege Peschiera, while the other half, with all the French forces, is to menace the front of the Austrian army, and endeavour to induce it to give battle. The bombardment of Venice has been resolved on, and the first attack is to be made on the Lido. The French believe their flat-bottomed gunboats and floating batteries will soon enable them to obtain possession of the city. The Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel intend to raise a national Italian army in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, in the Papal Legations, and in Lombardy. The army, which is to be formed within two months, is to consist of 60,000 men. The *cadres* of the different regiments are to be supplied by Sardinia."

VENICE.

A letter from an officer on board the French squadron off Venice says:—

We are now about four miles in the offing, in 23 fathoms water, at about an equal distance from the shore and the large bank of Certellazzo, and the prizes we have taken are anchored close to us. The number of them is increasing every day. Among them is a large ship which had just conveyed cannon to the coast of Dalmatia. While two of the line-of-battle ships remain at anchor, watching the direction of Trieste. Behind the large island of Malamocco we perceive the masts of some Austrian vessels, and can distinguish a line-of-battle ship, three frigates, and several corvettes and steamers. Two days ago two of the latter got up their steam and came to the entrance of the port of Malamocco under the protection of forts Alberoni to the north, and San Pietro on the south. From the Alberoni a jetty runs out to some distance, and in front of San Pietro is a strong stockade. It is behind this stockade that the vessels are moored. A paddle-wheel steamer comes out every day to reconnoitre the position of the squadron, which is gradually getting closer to the shore. The admiral's vessel two days ago stood along the coast for some distance, and was fired at by the Alberoni fort, but the balls fell short. An English vessel which left the port of Venice a day or two since told us that the inhabitants [illegible]

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

provinces were becoming scarce. Reports were purposely spread that the Austrians had gained great victories but they were not believed by the Venetians.

An important meeting of Prussian and Austrian diplomatists is about to be held at Verona in the presence of the Emperor of Austria. Despatches from various parts of Germany state that M. de Rechberg, the Austrian minister for foreign affairs, M. de Werther, the Prussian minister at Vienna, and M. de Pourtalès, the French minister at Berlin, are on their way to Verona. A letter in the *Havas Correspondence* says that M. Pourtalès is going to the Emperor Napoleon's head-quarters; but this news, taken by itself, is improbable. The ambassador may possibly be sent there after the conference of Venora. There can scarcely be a doubt that the object of the meeting under the presidency of Francis Joseph is to endeavour to devise some means to get him out of the frightful mess in which he has involved himself. Prussia has taken the first step in the "armed mediation," which, according to the best evidence, she purposed when she decreed the mobilisation of her army. She has obtained, it appears, from Austria what are considered in Germany as "very large concessions on the subject of reforms in Italy," and upon the basis of these concessions she is now about to make an appeal to the "moderation" of the Emperor. The great difficulty in the way of all this is that the Emperor is understood both by the Italians and by his own subjects to stand pledged to drive the Austrians altogether out of Italy. There is not the least expectation in Paris that he will renounce one iota of this pledge, more especially after the brilliant success which has hitherto attended the French arm.—*Daily News.*

PRUSSIA.

Prince Radziwill, commander of the 3rd corps of the Prussian Army, published on the 15th an order of the day to the effect that, in obedience to the order of the Prince Regent, that corps is to be immediately mobilised, and that in consequence all men belonging to it must join forthwith. It is probable that similar orders have been given by the commanders of the other corps.

The Grand Duke of Baden and the Duke of Saxe Cobourg, each accompanied by a minister, arrived at Berlin on the morning of the 14th to confer with the government on the military attitude of Germany. The two princes left Berlin in the evening for their respective states.

The liberal press in Prussia in announcing the mobilisation, energetically protest against any intervention in favour of Austria. *Voss's Gazette* and the *Bourse Gazette*, of Berlin openly declare that any intervention of the kind would be a public calamity. The *Cologne Gazette*, which expresses the same opinion, sees serious inconvenience in the resolution come to by the cabinet of Berlin. As a measure of security it was, it says, unnecessary; and if the Prussian government wished to place itself in a situation to support propositions of mediation, the project is completely in disaccord with the organs of the cabinet of Vienna, since the latter declare that only the enemies of Austria can talk of peace at the present moment. One journal alone, the *National Gazette* of Berlin (which is semi-official), has approved of the mobilisation, but that journal concludes its article by saying that the cabinet of Berlin has neither a reactionary nor a legitimist crusade in view, and that it has no other object than to secure to the German nation a mission worthy of it, in order that neither Germany nor Italy shall be reconstituted in the sense of the treaties of 1815, but in quite an opposite one."

AMERICA.

"The Cleaveland *Plaludealer* says that an old man who stopped at the New England Hotel in that city the previous night told a frightful story of cannibalism on the Plains, between Pike's Peak and St. Joseph, Missouri, He was direct from Auraria City, which is located right in the heart of the so-called gold region. He left Genesee county, this State, in midwinter, and with his son and nephew, two full grown men, started for Pike's Peak. He said they found it to be a humbug, and started for home They had been forced to sell their oxen, waggons, &c., at the Peak, and, therefore, proposed performing the journey to St. Joseph's on foot. They had a week's stock of provisions in their knapsacks, and trusted to luck to get through. When some 200 miles on their weary way they overtook a party of five emigrants, who, like themselves, were returning to the States in a destitute condition, and on foot. This party were in a state of starvation, and greedily pounced upon the old man's scanty stock of provisions. They all went on, hoping to meet some Peak bound train which would relieve them. But they were disappointed.

"On the tenth day out of two of the party that the old man and his son and nephew had come upon died of starvation. They were buried by their comrades. One of them was from Morrow county, Ohio. His name was James Richards. The other was from New Hampshire, but the old man did not remember his name. The party crawled on until the next day, when another died and was buried like those who died the day before. Matters were now desperate, and one of the party proposed that they should draw lots to see which one should be killed and eaten by the rest. This was done, tremblingly and silently, and the old man's nephew was the unhappy loser in the terrible game for life. He was despatched by one of the survivors of the party they had overtaken, and eaten by the miserable men. The next day, towards night, they met an outward bound train. They pounced upon the oxen and slew them outright before the astonished owners could offer a word of remonstrance. They at length reached St. Joseph, where they separated. The old man and his son found a friend there who lent them sufficient money to take them home. The son was with his father at Cleaveland and fully corroborated what is related above. The *Plaindealer* says that they were 'apparently candid and honest men.'"

From the *New York Herald.*

"The first effect of these extraordinary borrowings is to cause people to look at the financial condition of the several Governments. They find that for years past all have exhibited deficits in their budgets. Since 1851 France has borrowed and spent 600,000,000 dols. more than her revenue. Austria has done the same to the extent of 400,000,000 dols. England had to borrow nearly 100,000,000 to prosecute the Crimean war, and if she goes into the present one there is no possibility of estimating how much she must borrow. Russia, Sardinia, Spain, Germany, Prussia—all have exhibited deficits for some time past; and the revolution that now threatens to sweep over commerce gives no hope for a different state of things. As a result of these movements we find specie disappearing from the vaults of trade and seeking the hoards of fear or the war chests of the army. In 15 days New York has sent off 10,000,000 dols. The last returns of the Banks of England and France show that in one month they had lost also 10,000,000 of bullion. In the two months preceding the declaration of war in 1854 the bullion in the bank of England alone ran down 8,000,000, and in the two succeeding months 10,000,000 more. To endeavour to stop this drain the rate of interest has already been raised in London 1 per cent. on the 6th of May, and will, no doubt, be still further advanced. This stops commerce from using money. But war does not care for percentages; its first step is to suspend specie payments, which, when taken by a Government, is nothing more or less than a direct robbery of its own subjects. Already the consequences of these extraordinary movements are beginning to be felt. Although the promised rate of interest has not been refused, an immense depreciation has been caused in the value of Government securities and public stocks. It is calculated that the depreciation in British Consols is already equal to 350,000,000 dols., and that of the stocks of public companies 350,000,000 dols. more. On the continent the effect has been much greater, and we may safely estimate the fall in the value of funded property in Europe at 4,000,000,000 dols. From these causes will follow the ruin of the bankers, and they have already begun to fall."

The attention of the New York papers had been attracted to the discovery of the body of a handsome young woman, known in the theatrical circles as Fanny Deane, on the beach at Fort Hamilton. She was the wife of an Englishman named Halsey, of highly respectable connexions. Her husband's explanation was to the effect that he had detected her in a criminal intrigue, and that fearing the consequences she committed suicide. The relatives of the deceased, however, deny that the deceased was inconstant, and accuse her husband of having neglected her. Hasley is said to have held a commission in the British army.

Blondin, a tight-rope performer, is reported by the *Niagara Falls Gazette* to have ascended one of the wire rope guys extending from the suspension-bridge to the bank near the water's edge—a long distance over the boiling rapids. He also suspended himself by his feet from the wire over the river rushing through the great chasm below.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Grey Town, Mosquito, May 18.—The French Canal Company's charter has passed both houses of the Nicaraguan Legislature, and received the signature of the Executive. There were several amendments made previously, one of which was limiting to alternate sections the land given to the Company. Most of the Frenchmen are in the interior. The half-dozen here have been surveying the harbour, and are about starting to survey the river. One of their principal engineers, M. Mulot, died last week. I can hear nothing reliable of Sir George Ouseley's proceedings. M. Belly has had incorporated in his charter the privilege of running a transit in all the rivers of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. All the property of the Old Transit Company that was not destroyed by the sea has been sold at auction by order of the agent here, Mr. Scott, for 4,100 dollars. H.M.S. Basilisk is anchored outside. H.M. schooner Kingston, Lieut. Hon. F. Fitzmaurice commanding, has gone to Port Royal for provisions. The United States ship St. Louis is also anchored outside.

DOMINICA.

A correspondent of the *Boston Post* states that the French Consul to the Dominican Republic has for a small sum purchased the whole resources of the Republic in the shape of mines, woods, and guano, with the sole privilege of working, cutting, and digging on all the lands and islands belonging to it.

Advices from Savannah to the 30th ult., state that three French vessels of war which had been lying there had left on the receipt of despatches.

A Good Example.—The local newspapers state that Mr. John Wilkinson, of the St. [illegible] Mills, Leeds, who in 1848 compounded with his creditors and received a release, has within the last few days paid the difference between the composition accepted at that time and 20s. in the pound, with [illegible] interest at four per cent.

Garibaldi's Son.—He is accompanied by a hostage to fortune in this campaign—his son a handsome, intelligent lad of eighteen, the son of Anita, his brave and true hearted Brazilian wife, who followed him through good and evil fortune, and died at last by his side. This youth has absorbed the very life of Garibaldi, and it is well that his reliance upon fortune should be so entire as to regard the boy rather as a buckler than as a target, for otherwise that youthful presence would occasion the strong arm of the chief often to falter. The lad should be interesting to England, for his education has been wholly English, the foundation of Miss Jessie White's interest in Italian independence having been laid as governess to this very son of Garibaldi's. At that time the sympathies of the chief were all with England, and he sought an English direction for the child. This was found in Miss Jessie White, who accepted the situation with all its responsibilities and obligations, and fulfilled it to the admiration of all. Young Garibaldi speaks English without the smallest foreign accent, and is well acquainted with English literature and laws—and even in appearance he is said so greatly to resemble a rowing, cricketing, larking, Eton boy, as frequently to have deceived the English sailors visiting his father's island.—*Morning Star.*

Raising Sunken Vessels.—An interesting and curious experiment was performed in the river near Blackwall on Saturday, for the purpose of illustrating practically, the use and power of the floating derrick, in raising sunken vessels. A full description of the derrick and the important uses to which it can be applied appeared in the *Times* when the large iron derrick with which the present experiment was tried was launched last year. In the trial of Saturday it was intended to raise a vessel sunk for the purpose, but as there were difficulties in the way of sinking a vessel in that part of the river, the experiment was tried in a different manner, and one which showed even to a greater degree, the immense power which can be exerted by this floating steam crane. A large Norwegian vessel of 300 tons, named the Forneingen, and weighing about 250 tons, was moored alongside the derrick. Three chains were rapidly passed under the bottom and connected with the lifts of the derrick. When all was secure the machinery was set in motion and the vessel rapidly and steadily lifted from the water at the rate of about a foot per minute. In order to prevent the great weight of the suspended vessel giving the derrick a tilt to one side, the same machinery which was employed to lift worked a number of pumps which filled the water-tight compartments on the other side of the derrick, and so kept her completely balanced. When the Forneingen had been raised to a height of some 20 feet a small steamer of 60 tons was fastened beneath her and both vessels were raised high into the air, presenting a most singular appearance. There was scarcely any oscillation as the two vessels hung, and the weight of both, with the counterbalancing weight of water pumped into the derrick on the other side, only brought her down about 13 inches lower in the water. The derrick, of course, is provided with steam-power, which enables her to move with any vessel she has raised at the rate of three or four miles an hour. For obvious reasons, however, she was not set in motion on Saturday, as more than sufficient had been done to show the value of the machine, and the ease and certainty with which it works. This iron derrick is equal to raising a weight of 1,000 tons from the water, but on Saturday only six of her ten steam purchases were used at all. Derricks have been long used in the United States with immense profit to their owners, and their introduction to this country is likely to be equally successful.—*Times.*

The Bremen Steamers.—Various reports have been in circulation in regard to the action of our Government concerning this line of steamers, and it has even been asserted that the President had notified to the European belligerents that he should protect them at all hazards. This assertion was, of course, supremely ridiculous, as it would be folly for our Government to engage in the defence of vessels not carrying the American flag, nor owned by American citizens. The saftey of those steamers, however, conveying as they do the American mails, could not be a matter of indifference to the people of this country, and our readers will be glad to learn that overtures have been made to the French Emperor and to other European powers, to obtain their pledge for the freedom of the line, no matter how extensive may be the hostile complications on that side of the water. This is not demanded as a right, but asked as a courtesy to tdis Government, and we have reason to believe it will be granted. It would not be without ample precedent, our own Government having set an illustrious example in extending the same exemption to the British Royal Mail steamers, at the time of our war with Mexico. As soon as the replies to this request are received, we hope to be able to lay them before our readers.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Merchant Seamen's Fund. — The receipts of the Merchant Seamen's Fund for 1858 amounted to 106,550*l*., and the balance in hand at the close of the year to 41.331*l*. 61,111*l*., was paid for pensions and commutation of the same. 1,243 pensions to the amount of 4,387*l*., were granted last year, while 2,187, to the amount of 5,010*l*., fell in. There were 22,480 pensioners on the books at the end of the year, receiving pensions in the aggregate of 59,352*l*. Of these distressed persons, 1,858 were masters, 3,833 seamen, and the rest widows and children of the same. Of the "Mercantile Marine Fund" so called, the cash receipts last year were 206,438*l*., and the payments 124,658*l*., leaving an unappropriated balance of 81,780*l*. 76,449*l*. was expended on new lighthouses, and 4,616*l*. for the expense of lifeboats and apparatus for saving life.

Strange Case.—At the Liverpool police-court, on Saturday, Mr. J. B. Aspinall, barrister, applied for a warrant or summons against William Leslie, captain of the ship, Louisa Braginton, of Bideford, for an assault and fales imprisonment committed on Messrs. Maunel Matta Anjal and Custodio Gallo, two members of the Chilian Legislature, and Guillemo Matta and Benjamin M'Kenna, editors of the newspaper *Arramblea Constitujenta*, published at Santiago. It appeared from the statement of M'Kenna that about the 9th of December last a political disturbance took place in Chili, and these persons, who belonged to the party which was hostile to the government, were apprehended in Santiago and thrust into prison, where they were kept for some time as political offenders. They were afterwards marched off to Valparaiso under a military escort, which they reached on the night of the 9th of March. They were immediately put on board the above-named vessel, which was bound for England, a Chilian man-of-war steamer taking her out to sea for ten or fifteen miles. As soon as they recovered from their surprise and sea-sickness, they remonstrated with the captain on the illegality of his conduct, and requested him to land them at some port on the Peruvian coast. This, however, he refused to do, stating that he had contracted with the Chilian government for 3,000 dollars to take them to England, and deliver them to the Chilian consul at Liverpool, and that if he failed to do so he would have to forfeit 1,500 dollars. The witness and his companions offered to pay him 3,000 dollars, and subsequently the 1,500 in addition, if he would take them back; but he declined to break his contract. They were landed in Liverpool on Thursday night, and proceeded at once to seek assistance in procuring redress. The magistrate (Mr. Mansfield) asked why Mr. Aspinall did not apply to a superior court on such an important matter? Mr. Aspinall replied that the term was over, and the case was pressing. Mr. Mansfield said he recollected a similar case in which the late Marquis of Waterford carried off a returning-officer from Ireland to Denmark on the eve of an election. He would grant a sumpons for the appearance of Captain Leslie on Tuesday.—*Liverpool Courier.*

University Volunteers.—The committee of the Oxford University Rifle Corps have fixed upon a site for their rifle ground, where they will be able to get a range of 400 yards. The government have promised to lend the club 250 muskets and several sergeants to begin their drill with. The rifle practice will not begin this term, as members of the corps will not have received sufficient training, nor will the requisite precautions, as recommended by Mr. Stanley for ensuring safety, have been completed sufficiently soon to allow it.

Mr. Russell.—I may mention that Mr. W. H. Russell, the "Special Correspondent," is about to set off for Berne in Switzerland, in order that he may proceed uninterruptedly with his account of his Eastern travels and adventures, to be published by Routledge. This work is wanted immediately (Routledge gives £1,200 for the copyright of the volume), and at Berne there will be no attractions of society or old friends to withdraw the eloquent describer from his task.—*Inverness Courier Correspondent.*

Sir E. B. Lytton, while Secretary of State for the Colonies, requested the council of the Royal Society to favour him with any scheme or suggestions with reference to the preparation and publication of works descriptive of the zoology, botany, and geology of the British colonial empire. In accordance with this request, the council has forwarded a report to the Colonial-office, embodying various suggestions, and adding a strong recommendation that the scheme should also comprehend researches in terrestial physics.

Skilled Marksmen in the Austrian Army.—The *Univers* alludes to the great loss of French officers in the late engagements in Italy, and points out the cause of it:—"If our information be correct, the Austrian army, in addition to its regular battalions of riflemen, has in each infantry regiment one or two companies of skilled marksmen, armed with rifles, who are specially charged to fire on officers. A colonel on horseback at the head of his regiment, or a major on horseback at the head of his battalion, are at 1,000 metres positive targets for these riflemen; if they be not hit at the first shot, they are at the second, or the tenth, or the twentieth—they must necessarily succumb. A French colonel of infantry runs therefore greater chances of death than an Austrian colonel of the same army, the latter not having to dread the rifled musket which our regiments of the line do not possess. But plain common sense indicates that a remedy should be provided for the evil. Why should not the custom of placing colonels and majors on horseback be modified, since the new arms make it too perilous?"

Improved Dwellings for Farm Labourers.—Gorey.—A petition to Parliament is being extensively signed by the gentry of this neighbourhood (Gorey), praying that the "Land Improvement Act may be extended to provide improved dwellings for farm labourers in Ireland." In anticipation of the adoption of the Towns' Improvement Act, 1854, shares have been taken by the inhabitants of Gorey to the amount of [illegible]. There is little doubt that it will be ultimately adopted, as the people seem well disposed towards it.—*Wexford Constitution.*

The Handel Festival.—The grand rehearsal for the performances which yesterday, and on Wednesday and Friday, are to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Handel's death (April 13, 1759), took place on Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, in the presence of not very far from 20,000 visitors. The proceedings commenced shortly after eleven, and with an interval of about an hour devoted to repose and refreshment, continued uninterruptedly until nearly five p.m. So well did everything pass off, indeed, and so much to the general satisfaction, that there can be little doubt the impression created by this preliminary rehearsal will exercise a highly advantageous influence on the prospects of the three days' festival.

Caution to Railway Travellers.—A female passenger has been killed on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway by falling out of one of the carriages. As there were no means of communicating with the guard until the arrival at the next station it was impossible to afford help. Apparently in this case the injury was immediately fatal, and no assistance therefore would have been of any avail, but that does not lessen the culpability of the company, since if the person had been merely stunned she must have lain where she fell, exposed to the chance of any succeeding train passing over her. It is to be hoped that in every instance of accident which can be traced in the slightest degree to the absence of proper provision for signalling the guard, juries will inflict the highest penalties in their power. Nothing will be done until some severe pecuniary examples have been made.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Inquest—Illicit Vaccination.—At Mullinahone, on Thursday last, James J. Shee, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the body of Patrick Mullalley, aged but three months, whose death, in the opinion of Dr. Going, after a careful examination, was occasioned through inoculation with variolous matter. The father, mother, grandmother, and servant in the house, were severally examined, and though admitting that the child bore evidence of inoculation, none of them could or would prove by whom the operation was performed. It appeared that the system adopted in this case was that the child was left in the house alone, and the quack doctor then entered and innoculated the child. This plan was no doubt resorted to to evade identification. Sub-inspector Brereton, and the constabulary under his efficient command, endeavoured by a vigilant search to supply this link in the evidence for the coroner, but up to the present tne inoculator has escaped detection. Mr. Shee commented in strong terms upou this system, which is being adopted too extensively throughout the country districts, and which was culpable in the extreme. Under the medical charities' act, doctors were paid for their attendance in the rural districts, and it was their duty to inoculate all children brought to them, and they were paid for the cases which they treated. Where this means was so provided, and efficient aid at the command of the poorer classes, it was to be deplored that parents should risk the safety of their children by entrusting them into the hands of inexperienced parties.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

Smallpox.—We regret to announce that this disease is prevalent in our city, and that many persons have died of it recently. Under these circumstances parents should lose no time in having their children vaccinated. Notwithstanding the exertions of the medical profession, it is a lamentable fact, that a very considerable proportion of our population have not taken the precaution of having their children vaccinated in infancy, and this gross neglect accounts for the epidemic now prevalent.

Iron Steam-Ram.—We are credibly informed that the craft ordered by the Admiralty from the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, at Blackwall, is constructed with iron framing, plated with iron, then planked with timber, and cased with plates of iron four to five inches thick. It appears strange, when contrast is drawn with the original floating batteries built of wood, and covered with four-inch plates, designed by the Emperor of the French, and costing £50.000 each, which turned out useless, purely from bad design, that the Admiralty should have received the acknowledged superior plans of Mr. John Clare, jun., of Liverpool, in 1855, and designed from them the vessel now building at Blackwall. Mr. Clare's views were first introduced at Somerset House in June, 1854, and with this fact patent to the public, inquiry appears essential upon national grounds. For the public revenue to be still spent in wooden ships for war purposes, when metal can produce hull, masts, spars, rigging, &c., we cannot regard in any other light but wilful waste.—*Mining Journal.*

The Overland Mail.—The heaviest overland mail ever sent from this country was despatched across the Channel from Dover to Calais in one of the Royal Mail packets on Saturday night. It consisted of 96 boxes for India and China, and 90 boxes for Australia, the size of the latter being three times that of the former. In 1854 the average number of boxes sent once a fortnight was about 40; there is now a weekly overland mail, and compared with 1154 the number of boxes despatched on Saturday night was equal to about 366 ordinary overland mail boxes. Although the French govequment by the last Post-office convention considerably reduced the rate charged for the carriage of the overland mail from Calais ta Marseilles, yet from the increased number and weight of the mails now sent the total income must be much greater at the reduced than at the former high rate.

Population and Houses.—Returns just issued show that the total population of counties in England and Wales (according to the census of 1851) was 10,488,930, the total number of inhabited houses 2,052,637, and the number of representatives 159. In the cities and boroughs the popultion was 7,438,679, the number of houses 1,225,402, and the number of members 339. In the burghs of Scotland the number of dwelling-houses of £10 real rent and upwards, occupied by male householders, is returned at 43,066, besides 11,334 houses at £8, 21,688 at £6, 15,555 at £5, 26,243 at £4, 33,573 at £3, 27,431 at £2, and 9,654 under £2.

Public Fountains.—Mr. C. Malone, of South Great George's-street, has erected a fountain at his own expense in South King-street, which is highly valued and used extensively by the inhabitants. No city in Europe was better provided with public fountains than Dublin in the viceroyalty of the Earl of Hardwicke; they were ornamental and useful. The fountain in James's-street was a landmark for travellers coming from the south. It remains a record of the neglect of the corporations both old and new. In Merrion-square the remains of a similiar building stand opposite Leinster Lawn, but no refreshing supply of water presents itself to the wayfarer. In Parkgate-street there stood a handsome fountain of cast iron, which might have lasted for centuries, but it is gone. If the records of the Corporation were searched, it would be an interesting fact to learn how far Dublin was in advance of other cities, in providing this salutary boon now so earnestly adopted in all the great cities and towns of England. At some of the small fountains it may be perceived that metal bowls are affixed by iron chains to enable passers-by to refresh themselves. A small expenditure would make even this offer of refreshment more inviting, and induce habits conducive of temperance and consequent home comfort and happiness.

An Odd Fish, in the Insolvent Court.—On Saturday, in the Insolvent Court, Charles Pollard, who formerly kept the Bell Tavern, Wellington-street, Strand, was opposed in his application to be discharged by Mr. Harrop, a builder, of Manchester. An attempt was made to show that the insolvent was the owner of the talking fish at present exhibiting in London. The insolvent stated that he had no interest in the talking fish. It was bought by a Mrs. Jane Callaghan, who resided at Liverpool, where he had lived, but the money was paid by her. He still resided at the same house where Mrs. Callaghan lived, and he was manager of the exhibition of the fish, but he had nothing further to do with it. Mrs. Callaghan had not taught the fish to talk. It could talk before she had purchased it. Mrs. Callaghan was a widow, her husband having died in January last. After some discussion, it appeared that one of the creditors of the insolvent had not been seaved, and on this ground tee case was adjourned till this week the insolvent remaining at liberty on bail.

The Wellington Testimonial.—The justice and propriety of employing Irish artists for public works in Ireland could not be better vindicated, so far, than in the employment of Mr. Farrell to execute one of the alto-relievo tablets for the decoration of the Wellington Testimonial, in the Phœnix Park. The northern side fell to Mr. Farrell's portion. The artist has selected that fearful passage in the fight at Waterloo when the then Earl of Uxbridge—the late Marquis of Anglesea—has his leg shot off. The noble earl is prostrate, the cavalry in full charge, and the French Guards opposing a stern front to the headlong rush of the British Cavalry. There is a vigour and energy of the most awakening character in the scene, and it will be a worthy record of the great event in the memorable battle on the field of Waterloo. The model is complete, and will be sent without delay to Woolwich to be cast in bronze. The figures are life-size. This may be supposed from the size of the tablet, thirty-five feet in length, and nearly seven feet in height.—*United Service Gazette.*

Kidnapping by the Chilian Government.—On Saturday, at the Liverpool Police Court, four gentlemen, natives of Chili, named Manuel Matta Avjal, and Custodic Gallo, both members of the Chilian parliament; Guillemo Matta, and Benjamini Visino Mackenna, the latter a gentleman of Irish descent, and editor and proprietor of the *Aramblad Constitujenta*, published at Santiago, appeared to ask for a warrant against the captain of the ship Louisa Braginton, of Bideford (which arrived in the Mersey on Thursday night from Valparaiso) for false imprisonment and illegal detention. Mr. Mackenna, who, though he had never been in England before, spoke English with the utmost fluency, stated that the other three gentlemen and himself, differing in some political views from the Chilian government were arrested on the 19th Dec. last at Santiago, and remained so until the 9th of March last, when they were taken to Valparaiso, and there shipped on board the Louisa Braginton, the captain of which vessel had been paid 3,000 dollars for their passage, on condition that he landed them in England. They were escorted about 15 miles out to sea by a Chilian war steamer. On that vessel leaving them they all remonstrated with the captain, offered to pay him 3,000 dollars if he would land them at some Peruvian port, and even proffered to indemnify him against all risk by an extra 1,500 dollars. He refused, and the consequence was they were carried to England against their will. While on the voyage they were ill-treated, their provisions were of the coarsest kind, and altogether the treatment they were subjected to was unbecoming, unkind, and ungentlemanly. They therefore sought a remedy against this illegal conduct of a British captain. Mr. Mansfield granted a summons for the appearance of the captain to-morrow.—*Liverpool Paper.*

Professorship of Anatomy in Marischal College.—We (*Aberdeen Free Press*) understand that Dr. Lizars, Professor of Anatomy in Marischal College, has resigned his office as one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, which he has held for some eight years, on account of the state of his health. Dr. Lizars' high surgical skill is well known.

Salmon Fishing at Ballina.—The following are some of the results of last and the preceding week's angling on the Moy:—S. R. Edwards, Esq., killed 8, and rose and hooked several others; J. Barwell and J. Thurlow, Esqrs., killed 3, and rose and hooked several others; Edward Barwell, Esq., trolling for pike with a spoon bait, got foul in two salmon, of which he killed one, after a long run. Mr. Ledger, also trolling for pike, killed and hooked 16, and 2 perch. The weather has not been very favourable, from thunderstorms, sunshine, and also from the wind frequently shifting during the day. The lakes Conn and Cullen are said to be well stocked with fish of all kinds, and are likely to be much fished upon during the season. Amongst the other anglers were E. H. Pery, Cecil Pery, and J. N. Fanning, Esqrs., each of whom met with considerable success.—*Connaught Watchman.*

Poisoners.—Surely there is a universal conspiracy entered into against our health, and that of our families! An unseen, subtle, but most dangerous conspiracy. A whole army of trades is engaged in it—grocers, publicans, bakers, milkmen, mantua-makers, and fashionable milliners. Our daughters have sore throats, toothache, and tic-doloureux from wearing saucer-shaped bonnets; our matrons stoop from rheumatism caused by expansive crinolines, and attract the lightning by steel petticoats. Both squeese their inner organs into a mass congestion at the order of the dressmaker. The shoemaker pinches the toes and pushes up the heels to provide employment for a German corn-doctor. Let there be a heavy fall of rain or an east wind blowing, and immediately there will be a *fête champêtre* proposed, or a grand exhibition of fireworks. Never had our doctors so much business, and the timber trade is looking up in consequence of the demand for coffins. It is not enough to encounter peril in the outer man—what horrible things do we put inside? Luscious tea, at 3s. 6d, the pound, manufactured out of sloe leaves; butter re-made, and re-salted half a dozen times; milk, a vile abomination of creamy calves' brains; coffee more than half beans, and the rest baked liver; turmeric instead of mustard; arsenite of copper instead of pickle; potato starch for arrowroot; sand for sugar; plaister of Paris for sweetmeats.* Where on earth will it end, or what is a human creature to swallow with safety, when even the doctor's physic is adulterated? What are we to avoid? What are we to select? How can we invite people to share our poisonous hospitality? The Borgias and Madame Lafarge were bunglers. They took people off at once, betraying their guilt by the suddenness and secrecy of the operation. People are skilful now, and kill you by kindness. They do it so gently and imperceptibly, all in the fair way of trade, that you do not notice the insidious assault upon your constitution. Our fathers said that "every man ate a peck of dirt before he died." In our time men eat a cartful! Even the builders have become consenting parties. They run up a house with unbaked brick and sea-sand mortar. The chill wind comes searching through chinks and crannies, and you roar at the maid for leaving open the doors and windows, while all are closed. Your floors are supported by the timbers of some old ship whose crew all died of yellow fever or the plague. Insects swarm out more numerous than the pests of Egypt. Under the house runs a murderous cesspool, to poison you with malaria. Nor is this all. The very paper with which we adorn our walls is assassinating, and doctors are puzzled, and men may be hanged, because our paper-stainers will use arsenic. We are partial to green; it is nature's own colour. How gladly the eye rests on a patch of green sward, or a tree in foliage! Henceforth we must have a horror of it. The young ladies' green feathers shake off poison dust; my wife's green bonnet is more dangerous than the Agua Tofana. The green tape in my study consumes me as well as itself. Now, at last, we give a reason for the sign of the "Green Devil." How it all came out was thus,—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue had newly decorated their offices, and, unhappily, put green paper on the walls. Perhaps the decorator had been overtaxed, and wished to take revenge; perhaps he had been bribed by some one who hoped for promotion if all the Commissioners became dead men. But they were, poor, unsuspecting innocents, working away at the public accounts, and dying slowly. They were wan, feeble, and headachy, yet no one suspected they overworked themselves. At last they read an alarming letter from Dr. Halley, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, which unveiled the danger. His study was coated with green paper, and he found by "steeping sheets of paper in a solution of ammonia-nitrate of silver," that the air of the room was deadly from the vaporisation of arsenic in the paint. The fright of the Commissioners was indescribable. They locked up the room and sent for a doctor. Mr. Philips, their own skilful chymist, was sent for to make an analytical inquiry. A blue-book presented to the House of Commons details at length his scientific experiments, and according to it the Commissioners were more frightened than hurt. Dr. Halley merely examined the crystals he obtained by the aid of a microscope; Mr. Philips employed the most minute tests and found crystals to be harmless "nitrate of silver." The Commissioners resumed their pleasant seats in their own green room, quite assured they were not inhaling poison, when lo! on Tuesday a letter appears in the *Times*, from another chymist, Mr. Henry Medlock, declaring that he had carefully analysed three pieces of paper and a thimbleful of dust taken from a patient's room. "In each of the papers he found a great quantity of arsenic, and the dust also contained a very large proportion of that fearful poison." Who is to decide when chymists disagree? Are those amongst us who are suicidally or murderously inclined relieved of all trouble to procure poison? Portia, we are told, swallowed burning coals to kill herself. Henceforth, if we have words with our better half we must double lock the green room, lest in a fit of passion she may revenge herself by swallowing the paper.—*Liverpool Courier.*

* [Qu. Bees' wax for cheese?]

Mr. Bright's Election Expenses.—The following is extracted from the *Birmingham Journal* of Saturday. It is a curious commentary upon the somewhat magnificent pretentions of "Birmingham Radicalism:"—"Messrs. Scholefield and Bright were returned by near 3,000 majority, yet the 'few hundred pounds' are wanting to cover the election expenses. No pleasure is free from its share of alloy, and 'the bill' is the anti-climax of all entertainments, political and social. We have no desire to pry into the financial arrangements of Mr. Ackland's friends; we hope they have been pleasantly made, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. But the Liberals have not quite done their duty. Scarcely half of the cost of the return of Messrs. Scholefield and Bright has been subscribed; and though, of course, the funds have been provided, and twice the amount would have been if the necessity had existed, still it is not creditable to the 4,000 or 5,000 Liberals who secured the return of the two members that the comparatively small sum which the election cost should not be raised without subsidizing the two members. We share the belief held by those who take the more just view of the relation of the constituency to the representatives, that the services rendered to the community by such men as our members make their free return to Parliament a simple duty on the part of the constituency. Impressed with this belief, and feeling very strongly the injustice of allowing the cost of the late contest to fall upon them, a number of gentlemen who have already subscribed have placed in our hands additional subscriptions towards the payment of the second half of the expenses. The supplementary amount thus promised is already about 50*l*., and we shall be glad to receive and acknowledge further sums. We believe that many zealous supporters of the Liberal cause required only to be informed that the necessity for money exists to come freely forward with their subscriptions; and this opportunity we now offer them."

BIRTHS.

Browne—On the 20th instant, at 61, Harcourt-street, the wife of John C. Browne, Esq., of a son.

Cameron—On the 27th May, at St. Thomas (Danish West India Island), the wife of John Black Cameron, Esq., General Superintendent and Agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of a daughter.

Gore—On the 17th inst., at 8, Bedford-square, Brighton, the wife of Captain Gore, Royal Artillery, of a son.

Harrison—June 17, at Fern Bank, Malvern Wells, the wife of Charles M. Harrison, Esq., H.M's Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

Hutchinson—June 17, at Ballyfallon Cottage, Athboy, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Hutchinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Bailey and Fanner—On the 14th inst., at Trinity Church, Cloudesley-square Islington, by the Rev. —— Vincent, Frederick Charles Bailey, Esq., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Sophia, daughter of Henry A. Fanner, Esq., of St. John's-wood.

Crowe and Easton—On the 18th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. J. Dickson, Incumbent of St. Philip's, Earl's Court, assisted by the Rev. S. B. Westhorp, Robert Crowe, Esq., Captain 60th Royal Rifles, second son of the late Charles Crowe, Esq., Captain 93d Highlanders, to Louisa Emily Elizabeth, second daughter of John Easton, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Charles Easton, Esq., of Coscombe Hall, Gloucestershire.

Elwin and Noble—On the 16th inst., at St. Mark's, Surbiton-hill, Surrey, Charles Jekes Elwin, Surgeon, of Broad-street-buildings, city, to Laura, youngest daughter of George Noble, Esq., of Surbiton.

Lever and Johnson—On the 15th inst., at St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester, by the Rev. J. J. Raven of Sevenoaks, assisted by the Rev. W. Francis, Rector of Little Tey, Henry Laver, Esq., surgeon, Colchester, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Walter Johnson, Esq., surgeon.

Martin and Moore—On the 16th inst., in the parish church of Ematris, Co. Monaghan, by the Rev. J. C. Wolfe, Mr. J. R. Martin, Gilford, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Moore, of Rockcorry, Co. Monaghan.

DEATHS.

Cochrane—On the 14th inst., at the National Bank, Roscommon, John L. Cochrane, Esq., in his 61st year.

Kilroy—June 17, at his father's residence, Cunard, county Cavan, Anthony Thomas, eldest son of Anthony Kilroy, Esq.

Malcolm—June 18, at the residence of his father, George Pentland, the eldest son of James Malcolm, Esq., of Lurgan, aged 21 years.

Middleton—June 18, from cold after bathing, John Middleton, late of Templemore, aged 19 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

Munro—June 16, at Newport, Barnstaple, Lieut.-Col. Charles Adolphus Munro, late 14th Bengal Infantry, aged 75.

Nicoll—On the 18th inst., at 47, Lansdowne-road North, Nottinghill, Charles Fiennes, infant son of C. D. Nicol, Esq., Grenadier Guards aged four months.

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